The New-York Times.

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SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Political Situation of the Country Reviewed.

The Perils Through which the Nation is Passing Pointed Out.

The Unconstitutional and Despotic Measures of Congress.

Its Policy and Action Condemned.

The President's Own Statemen of His Policy.

His Views of the Action of the Philadelphia Convention.

Its Declaration of Principles a Second Declaration of Independence.

Gen. Grant and the President Side by Side.

An Eloquent, Earnest and Impressive Speech.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Committee appointed by the National Union Convention to wait upon the President for the purpose of presenting to him an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention, held a meeting this morning, and postponed until 1 o'clock the time for so doing.

It was originally intended that 10 A. M. should be the hour at which their reception would be had.

About 1 o'clock the Committee, headed by a band of music, reached the White House. They were conducted into the east room by Marshal GOODING, and so arranged as to form a circle. The delegates to the Convention, who were in the city, were then ushered in, and took a position in the rear of the Committee.

President JOHNSON soon appeared, accompanied by Secretaries MCCULLOCH, WELLES, BROWNING and Postmaster-General RANDALL.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

Hon REVERDY JOHNSON then advanced and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: We are before you as a Committee of the National Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th inst., charged with the duty of presenting you with an authenticated copy of the proceedings.

Before placing it in your hands, you will permit us to congratulate you that in the object for which the Convention was called, in the enthusiasm with which every State and Territory responded to the call, in the unbroken harmony of its deliberations, in the unanimity with which the principles it has declared were adopted, and more especially in the patriotic and constitutional character of the principles themselves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists among us a public sentiment which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union as established by the Constitution, certain and inevitable. Party faction, seeking the continuance of its misrule, may momentarily delay it, but the principles of political liberty for which our fathers successfully contended, and to secure which they adopted the Constitution, are so glaringly inconsistent with the condition in which the country has been placed by such misrule, that it will not be permitted a much longer duration.

We wish, Mr. President, you could have witnessed the spirit of concord and brotherly affection which was manifested by every member of the Convention. Great as your confidence ever has been in the intelligence and patriotism of your fellow-citizens, in their deep devotion to the Union, and in their present determination to reinstate and maintain it, that confidence would have become a positive conviction.

If you could have seen and heard all that was done and said on the occasion—every heart was evidently full of joy, every eye beamed with patriotic animation, despondency gave place to the assurance that our late dreadful civil strife was ended, that the blissful reign of peace under the protection, not of arms, but of the Constitution and laws, would have sway and be in every part of our land cheerfully acknowledged and in perfect good faith obeyed, you would not have doubted that the recurrence of dangerous domestic insurrection in the future are not to be apprehended. If you could have seen, Sir, the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina coming into the Convention on the first day of its meeting, hand in hand, amidst the rapturous applause of the whole body, awakened by heartfelt gratification at the event, filling the eyes of thousands with tears of joy, which they neither could nor desired to suppress, you would have felt, as every person present felt, that the time had arrived when all sectional or other perilous dissensions had ceased, and that nothing would be heard in the future but the voice of harmony, proclaiming devotion to a common country, of pride in being bound together by a common union, existing and protected by forms of government proved by experience to be eminently fitted for the exigencies of either war or peace.

In the principles announced by the Convention and in the feeling there manifested, we may have every assurance that harmony throughout our entire land will soon prevail. We know that as in former days, as was eloquently declared by WEBSTER, the nation's most gifted statesman, Massachusetts and South Carolina went shoulder to shoulder through the Revolution, and stood hand in hand around the administration of WASHINGTON, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support. So will they again with like unanimity, devotion and power, stand round your administration, and cause you to feel that you may also lean on them for support.

In the proceeding, Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the Convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your devotion to the Constitution, the laws, and interest of your country as illustrated by your entire presidential career, of declaring that in you they recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which your lot is cast. And in this declaration it gives us unmixed pleasure to add we are confident that the Convention have but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country—ever inaccessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governed alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation. Such a class is incapable of resorting to any stale bait for popularity at the expense of the public good. In the measures which you have adopted for the restoration of the Union, the Convention saw only a continuance of the policy which for the same purpose was inaugurated by your immediate predecessor. His reëlection by the people, after that policy had been fully indicated, and had been made one of the issues of the contest, those of his political friends who are now assailing you for sternly pursuing it, forgetful or regardless of the opinions which their suppprt of his reëlection necessarily involved; being upon the same ticket with that much-lamented public servant, whose foul assassination touched the heart of the civilized world with grief and horror, you would have been false to obvious duty if you had not endeavored to carry out the same policy, and, judged now by the opposite one which Congress has pursued, its wisdom and patriotism are vindicated by the fact that Congress has but continued a broken Union by keeping ten of the States in which at one time the insurrection existed, as far as they could accomplish it, in the condition of subjugated provinces, denying them the right to be represented while subjecting their people to every species of legislation, including that of taxation.

That such a state of things is at war with the very genius of our Government, inconsistent with every idea of political freedom, and most perilous to the peace and safety of the country, no reflecting man can fail to believe.

We hope, Sir, that the proceedings of the Convention will cause you to adhere, if possible, with even greater firmness to the course which you are pursuing, by satisfying you that the people are with you, and that the wish which lies nearest to their heart is, that a perfect restoration of our Union at the earliest moment be attained, and a conviction that that result can only be accomplished by the measures which you are pursuing, and in the discharge of the duties which lie upon you, we, as did every member of the Convention, again, for ourselves individually, tender to you our profoundest respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support. With a reunited Union, with no foot but a freeman's treading or permitted to tread on our soil, with industry renewed, with a nation's faith pledged forever to a strict observance of all its obligations, with kindness and fraternal love everywhere prevailing, the desolations of war will soon be removed; its sacrifices of life, sad as they have been, will, with Christian resignation, be preferred to a providential purpose of fixing our beloved country on a firm and endurable basis, which will forever place our liberty and happiness beyond the reach of human peril. Then, too, and forever, will our Government challenge the admiration and receive the respect of the nations of the earth, and be in no danger of any efforts to impeach our honor. And permit me, Sir, in conclusion, to add that great as your solicitude for the restoration of our domestic peace, and your labors to that end, you have also a watchful eye to the rights of the nation, and that any attempt by an assumed or actual foreign Power to enforce an illegal blockade against the Government or citizens of the United States, to use your own mild, but expressive words, "will be disregarded." In this determination I am sure you will receive the unanimous approval of your fellow-citizens. Now, Sir, as the Chairman of this Committee, and in behalf of the Convention, I have the honor to present you with an authenticated copy of its proceedings.

The allusion in the above address to the determination of our Government to disregard the attempt of an assumed or actual foreign Power to enforce an illegal blockade, caused loud and continuous cheering.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

When Mr. JOHNSON had concluded, the President said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: Language is inadequate to express the emotions and feelings produced by this occasion. Perhaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak and you to infer what I ought to say. I confess that, notwithstanding the experience I have had in public life, and the audiences I have addressed, this occasion and this assemblage are well calculated to, and do overwhelm me. As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately my present feelings and emotions. In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished Chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the Convent on as they transpired, recurred to my mind. Seemingly I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the Convention when I received a dispatch sent by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the scene which has just been described of South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm, marching into that vast assemblage, and thus giving evidence that the two extremes had come together, and that for the future they were united as they had been in the past, for the preservation of the Union. When the dispatches informed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. [Cheers.] I think we may justly conclude we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken, that the finger of an Overruling and Unerring Providence is in this mat ter. [Loud cheers.]

The nation is in peril. We have just passed throu h a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, yet do not find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties, both officers and men—[turning to Gen. GRANT, who stood at his right]—while they have won laurels imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to perform, and while we have had their coöperation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. [Loud cheers.] So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster, healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. [Loud cheers.]

We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded, but as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us. In alluding to that element I shall go no further than did your Convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it which I do not believe the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, *a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States—but, in fact, a Congress of only part of the States.* We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, *when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable.* Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one department of your Government.

The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion; suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, *he takes his stand upon the charter of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty.* [Prolonged cheers.] Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence that Constitution—the Constitution of the Fathers of our Country—and to make it my guide. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that the Executive Department of the Government has been tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life, *that has not been against tyranny and despotism.* What position have I ever occupied, what ground have I ever assumed, where it can be truthfully charged that I failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great masses of my countrymen? [Cries of "never," and great applause.]

So far as charges of that kind are concerned, I will say that they are simply intended to deceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights and perverting the principles of the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges *for the purpose of covering their own acts.* [Cries of "That's so," and cheers.] I have felt it my duty, in vindication of principle and the Constitution of my country, to call attention to these proceedings.

When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant, *by whom do we find that despotism has been exercised?* As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, aggressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character; but I will say that, *having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it.* [Prolonged cheering.] Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed, dismayed or intimidated by either threats or encroachments, *but have stood there, in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm whenever I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger.* [Great applause.]

I said on a previous occasion, and repeat now, that all that was necessary in the great struggle against tyranny and despotism was, *that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and properly understand.* They did hear and looking on and seeing who the contestants were and what that struggle was about, they determined that *they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution and of principle.* [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the great mass of the people. In the darkest moment of the struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith instead of giving way, loomed up through the dark cloud far beyond—I saw that all would be safe in the end. [Cheers.]

My countrymen, we all know that, in the language of THOMAS JEFFERSON, "tyranny and despotism even can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than the one." *We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon Constitutional rights, and violate, day after day, and month after month, the fundamental principles of the Government.* [Cries of "That's so!"] *We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States, and that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation.* [Renewed cries of "That's so."] *We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself.* [Cries of "That's so," and enthusiastic cheers given for the President.] This is truth; and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the most severe terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation, of the most villainous character, has made its way through the public Press.

What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you—*Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers.* [Loud cheers.]

The President here approached the spot where Senator JOHNSON was standing, and said:

"I CONSIDER THE PROCEEDINGS OF THIS CONVENTION, SIR, AS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THOSE OF ANY CONVENTION THAT EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE UNITED STATES. [Great applause.]

When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens, coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council, with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States, and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen *who are trying to destroy the country,* I regard it as more important than any Convention that has sat at least since 1787. [Loud Cheers.]

I think I may say also that the declarations that were there made are equal with the Declaration of Independence itself, and HERE TO-DAY I PRONOUNCE IT A SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. [Cries of "glorious," and most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.]

Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the Constitution of the United States. [Cries of "good" and cheers.] Yes, I will go further, and say that the declarations you have made, that the principles you have ennunciated in your address, are A SECOND PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION TO THE PEOPLE of the United States, [renewed applause,] for in proclaiming and reproclaiming these great truths you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause and stand together for the restoration of the States and the preservation of the Government without reference to party. [Cheers.] The question only is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or influences. [Cries of "Good!" and cheers.]

How many are in the United States that now require to be free?—that *have the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in Slavery?* I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second Proclamation of Emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Loud cheers.]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Let me in this connection ask you what have I to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formaly receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask "what have I to gain consulting human ambition, more than I have gained, except in one thing?" My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say I have held from lowest to highest almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government. I have passed through every position—from an Alderman of a village to the Presidency of the United States—and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition.

If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measures called the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill." [Laughter and applause.] *With an army which it placed at my discretion I could have remained at the Capital of the nation and with its fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal,* with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependants in every town and village, and then with the "Civil Rights Bill" following as an auxiliary, [laughter,] in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I COULD HAVE PROCLAIMED MYSELF DICTATOR! [Cries of "That's true," and "Three cheers for the President."] But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. [Great cheering.] It is upon that I have always relied—it is upon that I rely now. [A Voice—"And the people will not disappoint you."] And I repeat that *neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of a subsidized calumniating Press, can drive me from my purpose.* [Great applause.] I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] For the one, I try to obey all His commands as best I can compatible with my poor humanity; for the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I intended to say. For the kind allusions to myself, contained in your address and in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me remark that, in this crisis, and at this period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification to the last resolution containing the indorsement of a Convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. [Loud cheers.] I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the Convention may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed of me. [Cries of "We are sure of it."]

Before separating, my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat I shal always continue to be guided by a firm and conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives one courage, under the Constitution, which I make my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, three cheers were enthusiastically given for ANDREW JOHNSON, and three more for Gen. GRANT.

The President and Gen. GRANT then retired arm-in-arm, and the Committee and the audien cecommenced to disperse.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 18.

THE SOLDIERS' MEETING.

The meeting of the soldiers at Willard's Hotel to-night, was well attended. After considerable discussion it was decided to issue a call for a meeting on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the day on which the Constitution was formed. The Committee to prepare a call are Gens. CUSTOR, MEREDETH, ROUSSEAU, MCCOOK and CROOK. Committee of Arrangements, Gens. S. KAATES, OSBORN, MANN, HOTCHKISS and Col. MARKLAND. It was decided that the call should be for northern soldiers only, at present, leaving the convention of soldiers of the whole Union to be hereafter considered.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. GRANT'S appearance alongside of the President to-day at the White House has caused a great deal of remark. His unreserved participation in the reception of delegates to the National Union Convention has been interpreted as an indorsement of the action of the Convention at Philadelphia.

QUEEN EMMA.

Queen EMMA dined with Secretary SEWARD this evening. There were present the President, the members of the Cabinet, Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, and other distinguished guests.

THE TURF.

The Buffalo Horse Fair—Fifth and Last Day—Great Saddle Race—"Dexter" Defeats "Gen. Butler" in the Fastest Time on Record—Two Minutes Eighteen Seconds in a Third Heat.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 18.

To-day was the fifth and last day of the great horse fair, and will long be memorable as having witnessed the fastest trotting time ever made under saddle by any horse in any country. The race was mile heats, best three in five, under saddle, and was for the gate money, the winner taking one-half and the second horse and the Association each one-third. The day was favorable, and about five thousand persons paid admission to witness the exciting race. It was generally anticipated that Mr. DORSEY'S young Kentucky stallion, *Rolla 'Golddust*, would enter, but his owner was satisfied from his trotting the second day in harness against *Dexter* and *Gen. Butler*, that he had no chance of winning against these horses, and therefore did not enter him. The race was consequently left to *Dexter* and *Butler*, and the interest felt in the contest between these renowned fast trotters by the assembled multitude was intense. Both horses were in fine condition, the track was in splendid order, and fast time was anticipated. This expectation was more than realized, for no one looked for the quickest time on record being made in this race, although there were many bets made that 2:20 would be made. *Dexter* was a strong favorite, 100 to 10 being freely offered during the morning, but on the Course 100 to 20 was accepted by the *Butler* party, who fancied his chances of winning very strong. DOBLE rode *Dexter*, while EOFF was in the saddle on *Butler* in the first and third heats, and DAN. MACE in the second.

FIRST HEAT—A good start was effected, and the horses went locked together around the first turn, but before reaching the quarter *Dexter* drew ahead and passed that point two lengths in front. Opening a gap on the backstretch he led past the half-mile pole in 1:11, six lengths ahead, and increasing his lead came home a winner of the heat in 2:21 4-5.

SECOND HEAT—Betting $100 to $5 on *Dexter*. *Butler* got a length the best of the start, but breaking and swerving across the track to the inside, *Dexter* passed him; was six lengths ahead at the quarter-pole, thirty lengths at the half-mile, and crossed the score leisurely, a winner by twenty lengths in 2:26.

THIRD HEAT.—The only betting was on time, and even money was wagered on 2:20 being made. *Butler* got off first and kept ahead around the turn, when *Dexter* went up, and passing him as if he was standing, passed the quarter-pole in 35½ seconds, and the half-mile pole in 1:10, six lengths ahead. On the last half-mile the little white-legged horse seemed to display his wonderful power of speed purposely to gratify the excited thousands of lookers-on, for trotting with extraordinary swiftness and steadiness, he came home a winner by sixty yards, in the unprecedented time of two minutes eighteen seconds, making the last half-mile in one minute eight seconds.

The announcement of the unprecedented time was received with tremendous cheering by the people; and everyone seemed gratified at having been present to witness the wonderful performance of the world-famous Hambletonian gelding. *Dexter* is now owned by Messrs. TRUSSELL & FAWCETT, of Chicago, who purchased him of Mr. ALLEY, of Astoria, L. I., for $17,000, about two months ago. Since that time he has won purses and matches exceeding the amount paid for him, and his home will be in the future in the West. He trots against *George Patchen* and *Butler* at the Cleveland Fair next week, and many think he will there beat his Buffalo time.

SUMMARY.

TROTTING PARK, BUFFALO—Mile heats, under saddle.

B. Doble names b. g. Dexter	1	1	1
J. Eoff names bl. g. Gen. Butler	2	2	2

Time—2:21 4-5; 2:26; 2:18.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

The Pacific mail steamship *New-York*, Capt. W. WIER, left Aspinwall on the 11th August, and arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *New-York* remained eleven days after time, waiting for the non-arrival of steamer *Golden Age*, and left a few hours after the arrival of the steamer *Northern Light* at Aspinwall.

The following is her treasure list:

Shepler & Co.	$500	Trevor & Colgate	4,601
Lanman & Kemp	165	Order	8,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,950		
Total amount			$16,216

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Gen. Mosquera's Contracts—The Treaties with the other South American States—The Rights of Foreigners in Colombia—Arrival of Gen. Fitz Henry Warren at Panama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

The news up to 6th July from Bogota is interesting. The newspapers say that "the contracts entered into by Gen. Mosquera in Europe have all been approved," but this statement seems to be wide of the truth. The principal contract of the General was his loan of seven millions. He contracted that the holders of the loan should be paid their interest from the receipts of the Carthagena, Santa Marta and other custom-houses, and that they should have officers of their own in these houses to collect and transmit the funds to England. He also pledged the reserves of the Colombian Government in the Panama Railroad as security for the principal. CAYRESS did approve of the loan, but in such a shape as practically to amount to a disapproval. The humiliating proviso that the bondholders should collect their own interest from the customs was stricken out, and a proviso inserted, that the money-lenders should not sell the reserves of the railroad without the consent of the Government. In other words, if the mortgager neglected to pay his debt the mortgagee would have no power to foreclose on him! So, that unless money is more plenty in England than the advices from that quarter would seem to indicate, Colombia will get no money on the loan, and the railroad stands as before.

The COTTERILL contract, purchasing the reserves of the railroad, was postponed till next session. By that time the Colombian Congress will find out that the interests of the country demand that the charter shall be extended to the present holders. In Panama the people begin to see that if the charter is to be taken at the end of nine years from the present company and given to an English one, the former will, instead of disbursing a couple of millions extra in improvements for the benefit of Panama, divide the money among the stockholders. So that if as many die of the dysentery in Panama each year of the nine as have died this year, none of the present inhabitants will get any more railroad money.

The five treaties made between the Plenipotentiaries to the American Congress at Lima, last year, have all been approved by this Colombian Congress.

President MOSQUERA publishes a curious proclamation to the people, in which he complains bitterly of his Congress, and asks them to decide whether his or their conduct is approved of.

A law issuing two millions of dollars in paper money was under discussion, and would be approved.

The contract for an interoceanic canal, (which nobody will ever make,) made by Ex-President MURILLO, was voted down by Congress.

President MOSQUERA, having come to the conclusion that the State Rights doctrine which he enforced by the sword three years since is illy adapted to these latitudes, has issued a decree to the effect that the States must no more disturb public order by their picayune "revolutions," which decree was much needed. Another decree, which was strongly opposed in Congress, restores to his son-in-law, Gen. P. A. HERRON, his place in the army, "for his distinguished comportment in the American Congress at Lima, as representative of the Republics of Guatemala and Salvador."

From Santa Marta, from which we have dates to Aug. 3, we have some important rumors, which seem to indicate that Gen. MOSQUERA will act at once on his State Rights decree. The *Revista* says:

"An army of 3,000 has been ordered to be formed under command of Gen. SANTOS ACCOSTA, to be placed on the frontier of Táchira. One thousand men are to be sent to the States of Magdalena and Bolivia, under command of Gen. SANTA COLOMA, and 400 to Panama, with Gen. JOSE MARIA MENDEZ LLANOS as Commander-in-Chief. It is reported that the troops intended for Magdalena are sent there to change the local Government, and probably those for Panama come with the same object."

The *Revista* also says:

"An attempt would, it was expected, be made in the Santander Legislature to annul the laws passed by the present Congress in regard to the Mosquera contracts, and it was even thought by some that resistance would be made by that State to the entrance of the troops ordered there by the General Government.

The Senate had held five secret sessions, and it is reported that they discussed the subject of making war on Venezuela among other important matters.

Considerable changes are spoken of in the Ministry."

Gen. JECAN JOSE NIETO, formerly Governor of Bolivar, died at Carthagena on the 15th July.

The Colombian Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 4th of July.

The Colombian Congress has passed a bill defining the position of foreigners within the Republic, which became a law on the 13th June, as follows:

I. All foreigners, either transient or domiciled, will enjoy in the territory of the Union the same guarantees of which article XV. of the Constitution treats, without any further limitations than those recognized by international law in the event of a foreign war.

II. Domiciled foreigners in the United States of Colombia, who do not partake of the character of mere sojourners according to the rights and practice of international law, and who have not been naturalized according to section 3 article XXXI. of the Constitution, will enjoy the same guarantees and civil rights with the Colombians, but will be subject to the same obligations as the latter in their persons and properties.

III. Foreigners thus domiciled will enjoy, notwithstanding the exemptions accorded by public treaties, the same privileges granted to Colombians, under similar circumstances, in the country to which the said foreigners belong.

IV. The declaration of a foreigner before any tribunal of the country, relative to his desire to become domiciled therein, will be sufficient to bring him within the limits of Art. II. of the Constitution.

V. The following facts will be considered presumptive evidence of the intention of a foreigner to become domiciled in the United States of Colombia:

1. The voluntary or continued residence in the territory of the Union for more than four years, without a diplomatic or consular character, or without being employed as an agent for any foreign mercantile house.

2. The voluntary acquisition or possession of real estate in the territory of the United States of Colombia; provided that the owner resides in the country.

3. The residence in the territory of the Union for commercial transactions, and an established house; provided that the foreigner does not hold the position of an agent for a foreign merchant.

4. Having contracted matrimony with a native, and having taken up his residence voluntarily in the Union for more than four years.

5. Having accepted and discharged, voluntarily, public duties, or having held public positions in the service of the Republic.

VI. The conditions upon which the foregoing article treats places the foreigner under the same obligations to support the country, by the same personal tributes and contributions, which the law imposes upon Colombians, unless the foreigner can and does show, before a legal tribunal, that, under similar circumstances, the law of the country to which he belongs gives to Colombians the same exemptions that he claims.

VII. Foreigners, transient and non-official, will be exempt from all personal imposts and taxes, military service, civil duties, forced loans and exactions, during both peace and war, except those limitations recognized by international law and general practice; *Provided*, however, that if the laws of practice of a foreign country should compel an undomiciled Colombian to any of the obligations mentioned in the above article, the concessions or favor to the said foreigners shall thereupon cease.

VIII. Foreigners not invested with a diplomatic character, who, losing the position of neutrals by taking part voluntarily in the civil or international conflicts, will be considered identified (politically) with Colombians (as natives) before the law, for the purpose of supporting the obligations consequent upon a state of war, both in their persons as well as their properties.

IX. The law of April 19, 1865, defining the condition of foreigners, their rights and obligations, is hereby repealed.

The sixth section of this law, in its closing clause, would do away with all the objectionable provisions of the previous sections, if it did not throw the onus of proof "before a legal tribunal" on the foreigner, where it does not belong. Colombia keeps Ministers and Consuls in the United States, England, France and most other civilized countries, and its information as to how its citizens are treated in those countries should come from them.

We have no local news of importance. The newspapers are agitating the question of the independence of the Isthmus, but there does not seem to be any near prospect of its accomplishment. The President of the State has just returned from a month's tour through the interior, and appears to have encountered some little coolness toward him on the part of the people of the Province of Chiriqui, for he sends some troops there to-day.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* left Panama for Callas and New-York on the 4th. The *Mohongo* is in port here, and the United States steamer *Florida* at Aspinwall. The war steamer *Bienville* left the latter port for Cape Hatien on Saturday last.

The *Northern Light*, with passengers for California, is telegraphed at Aspinwall. Her passengers will be over to-morrow to take the steamer *California*, the *Golden Age* not having yet turned up. The *Champion*, with freight from New-York, is expected at Aspinwall to-morrow.

A printer by the name of GEO. H. FOOTE, of New-Haven, Conn., died at Aspinwall on the evening of the 5th.

Mr. JOHN PRAIN, agent of the British South Pacific Steamship Company at Panama, married a beautiful daughter of Mr. P. M. LEARY, the latter agent of the Liverpool, West India and Aspinwall Line, this morning. They go to New-York to-day. Treat them well.

Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, United States Minister to Guatemala, and Consul BOSTWICK, of Corinto, Nicaragua, go to New-York on to-day's steamer.

Mr. HENRY SCHUBER, a prominent resident of Panama, Mr. THOMAS SHARP and family, P. R. R. Co., Mr. MEEKER and family, do., and Mr. PULLEN, do., go to New-York to-day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New Chilian Loan—Trouble in the Peruvian Navy—The Peruvian Officers Refuse to Serve Under an Ex-Officer of the Late Rebel Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to July 18, and from Callao and Lima to the 28th, but there is no news of much importance.

CHILI.

Congress has accepted the proposition of the National Bank of Chili to loan the country six millions of dollars. The money is to be principally expended in buying and equipping a fleet with which to "whip the Spaniards." Instructions have been given to the combined Chilian and Peruvian fleets for their future operations, but they have not been made public. The papers think "it is not improbable that they may be ordered to the Philippine Islands and Montevideo, in search of the enemy's ships."

A splendid ball was given, on the 13th July, by the people of Valparaiso, to the officers of the Peruvian fleet.

PERU.

There is trouble in the Peruvian navy. A young fellow of very quarrelsome disposition, by the name of MONTERO, some years since acquired considerable popularity from the fact of his having made a revolt against his superior officers, which resulted in turning over the whole Peruvian fleet to the revolutionists at that time. This rather "set the young man up," for he seems to have come to the conclusion that he was not only born to command, but that FARRAGUT and his Mobile exploits were nothing in comparison to MONTERO and his ward-room revolt. The Peruvian Government at first having coincided with him in these views, gave him a high command in its fleet, but soon found out that it had rated him higher than the facts would justify. So, in casting about for a proper Commander, the choice fell on Commander TUCKER, who deserted the United States Government, which fed and educated him, to take service under the Rebel Government. This did not at all suit MONTERO, and he had influence enough to cause several other officers to be dissatisfied. A protest against "foreigners being appointed over native Peruvians" followed, and it is even said that the Peruvian officers refused to do duty under TUCKER. It is further said that the Dictator PRADO has summarily dismissed MONTERO and his followers from their commands. It is apprehended that MONTERO will not be likely to submit to this decision peaceably, and that the assistance of foreign men-of-war in the harbor of Valparaiso may be solicited to corral MONTERO and deliver the fleet up to the new officers.

There is no news from Ecuador, and none of any importance from Central America.

THE SPANISH FLEET.

By a recent arrival at Callao we learn that the majority of the Spanish fleet had reached Tahiti; the *Berenguela*, under steam, on the 9th of June, and the *Vencedora* and *Marques de la Victoria* on the 13th. The latter had 100 men on board ill with scurvy. The *Numancia* was momentarily expected, as also the *Blanca*. The five vessels named were all to sail to Manilla. The rest of the fleet had gone to Montevideo or Rio Janeiro.

The wounds of the Commander, Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ were said to be so bad that little hope was entertained of his recovery.

The vessels which reached Tahiti were all out of coal, and would be obliged to leave there under sail.

The *Berenguela* was making a great deal of water, and was placed under repairs immediately on her arrival at Tahiti.

The Spaniards reported that the 2d May (the Callao bombardment) was a splendid victory for them, and that they had entirely destroyed the town.

COSTA RICA.

Considerable excitement was recently occasioned at the port of San José by the officer in charge of the guard there attacking the Judge and his Secretary, tearing up certain legal papers pertaining to a criminal suit entered against the officer, firing on the Judge and his Secretary, and afterwards stealing from the residents some three thousand dollars. He then marched for the interior at the head of twenty-two men, but was intercepted at Chequemulilla by the Commandante there, and some of his men killed. He made good his escape, with the remainder of the party, and, at last accounts, was closely pursued by the authorities.

Costa Rica has refused to join the South American alliance.

A contract for a telegraph from Punta Arenas to San José de Costa Rica has been made with Mr. NOBLEA.

SCIENTIFIC.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 18.

Among the papers offered at the Scientific Convention yesterday, Mr. E. B. ELLICOTT, of Boston, read one on the mutual action of the elements on electric currents.

Prof. HORSFORD read a paper on the effects of sunshine on fire.

Prof. HOUGH read a paper on Automatic Registration of Meteorological Phenomena.

Dr. F. S. HUNT read a paper on the Premeval Atmosphere.

A special evening session was held.

Rev. Dr. CLUSTER, of Buffalo, read a tribute to the scientific and religious character of the late Prof HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College, by Mrs. PHELPS, of Baltimore.

This was followed by a paper read by Prof. COOKE, of Harvard University, entitled "Scientific Studies as a means of discipline, and the place they ought to occupy in our American Colleges."

This afternoon the Convention make a steamboat excursion in Niagara River and Lake Erie. The Convention propose to visit Niagara Falls next Tuesday.

THE YACHT SQUADRON.

A Race for a $1,000 Between the Vesta and the Widgeon—The Widgeon Wins—Forty-four Miles in Three Hours and Thirty Minutes—The Squadron Off to Holmes Hole.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 18, 1866.

The cruise of the squadron of the New-York Yacht Club, as far as public interest attaches to it, may be said to be at an end. This morning the yachts left for New-Bedford at 11 o'clock and thence to Holmes Hole, so that the members of the Club accompanying the squadron have an opportunity to visit the great Camp Meeting at Martha's Vineyard. May they arrive there safe and return penitent. Thence the programme reads that they shall return to Newport to attend a gigantic hop to be given in their honor, the preparations for which will in the meantime, tax the tastes of all the belles and the ingenuity and the intellects, if they have any, of the modistes of Newport.

On Thursday night, stimulated by solids and champagne and out of unlimited faith in individual skill and powers many bets were made as to the relative merits of their respective crafts by the yachtsmen, resulting in a wager between the Captains of the *Vesta* and the *Widgeon* for $1,000, to be paid to the winner of a race from Fort Adams, at the harbor mouth, to a flag ship anchored off Block Island, and back, the run being forty-four miles. Capts. BENNETT of the *Henrietta*, and STEBBINS of the *Phantom*, were appointed umpires. Many side bets were made upon the race, the *Vesta* being the favorite.

At 11 o'clock the rival yachts weighed anchor and sailed in consort toward the starting place, followed by the *Henrietta* and the *Phantom*, and others of the yachts with ladies on board, invited to witness the contest. Breasting Fort Adams the *Jeanette* fired the signal starting-gun, and the yachts hoisting their jibs made sail each, to win of course, and after its own peculiar fashion. As the rivals went gaily to their work, yielding to the stiff breeze that bent their slender spars and chased them over the bay like seabirds, cheer after cheer rose from the squadron, and gun after gun belched forth its loud hurrah! echoed and re-echoed from the granite sides of Fort Adams and the rocks that bound the bay.

The race was a most exciting one. There was no time throughout the race till within that period covering the last four miles, when even the keen eye of the expert could say which of the yachts was leading, so close was the match. The *Vesta* turned the flag ship ahead of the *Widgeon* about two minutes. This, however, did not lessen or tend to confirm the probabilities either way, as the measurement allowance was in favor of the *Widgeon*, and just about enough to place her side by side at this point with the *Vesta*. The wind which had swept them down the bay like snow-flakes in a gale was not so favorable to their rapid homeward progress. Nevertheless, it was better so, affording as it did a test which brought out the best qualities of either craft, and taxed the skill of their commanders.

As they approached Fort Adams and each other, so that their relative position could be determined, it was apparent that the *Vesta* had still the lead, but evidently not enough of it to cover the allowance of the *Widgeon*. Cheer after cheer arose from the spectators on Goat Island and on the wharves, as the *Vesta* rounded the fort, and following close at her eels the *Widgeon*. The latter was declared the winner by one minute and forty seconds, she having that space of time yet unexpired of her allowance.

The *Henrietta*, which followed the competing yachts, and kept them in view throughout the race, had as guests on board Prince Ouroussow, a Russian nobleman, and Viscount Southwell, a member of the Royal Yacht Club. The latter gentleman pronounced the race to be one of the most spirited he had ever witnessed, and that neither one yacht nor the other had many, if any, rivals in the Royal squadron.

During the evening the race afforded material for animated discussions as to the respective merits of these and the other yachts, but no other bets were made. It is not at all unlikely, however, that this sharp contest may awaken the desire for "revenge" in the Captain of the vanquished *Vesta*, and another interesting race between the well-matched pair be the result, to be followed no doubt by other matches, and many of them before the squadron returns to Newport.

For so far, and there is but slight probability of any draw-back now, the cruise has been rightly pronounced by all accompanying the squadron, as commanders or as guests, to have been the most spirited and truly enjoyable the club has known since its organization. Fortunate in weather, for the gale was but condiment for the feast, ending as it did, without mishaps worth naming—honored, and may I say good naturedly, reined in by the presence of the lady friends who accompanied them, and received first by the bountiful host at Glencove, and afterward with the no less welcome embraces, figuratively speaking, of the fair ladies of Newport and New-London, the yachters have nothing left to wish or. True there are among them a few discontented ones who haunt Bellevue-avenue in the afternoon and the promenade at the Ocean House by night, with yearning eyes in search of anchorage for their hearts. It occurred to me, from a casual glance at these localities, that although there was an occasional Scylla or Charybdis in petticoats, nevertheless, that to be a good pilot there was safer mooring ground in more than one snug harbor. May they who seek it with a will find rest in peaceful waters there, and when they weigh anchor for the long, long cruise, may they sing cheerily at their work, and leave with light hearts and in congenial company.

It is but to repeat the general expression of the squadron to-day to say, that the Captain of the *Henrietta* distinguished himself throughout the cruise not only in the masterly handling of his yacht and the perfect discipline maintained on board, but also in his generous extension of courtesies to all. The little steamer *Jeanette* accompanied the squadron all the way, not merely in attendance on the *Henrietta*, but as the general servitor of the fleet, roaming about, enlivening everybody with the melodies of a most industrious band on board, and passing to and from the shore with visitors. The "salts" on the *Cuyahoga* are unanimous in the praise of and in their interest in the *Henrietta*. Mr. BENNETT'S eighteen months' drill in the United States service has been productive of results in skill and discipline unattainable elsewhere. He has evidently his heart as well as his head in the work, and there is but little doubt that it will be his reward ere long to hoist the blue flag on his yacht, with its snowy anchor and encircling stars.

A word of thanks at parting for the TIMES and for myself to Capt. FAUNCE and the officers of the *Cuyahoga*, to whom I am indebted for much information, and many, very many, courtesies.

The *Cuyahoga* left this morning for New-York.

CRAYON.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Emigration to the Northern States—Seizure of a Steamer—The Monocacy and Mercury at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 16.

About 275 passengers came into Norfolk a few days since on the train from the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, from the old North State, comprising many large families who were *en route* to the State of Indiana.

Information received here this afternoon states that the steamer *George Leary*, recently sold to the opposition line running on the Chesapeake Bay, was seized at Norfolk just before starting for Baltimore by the Deputy Sheriff, on the charge of violating the contract with the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, entered into some months ago.

The United States gunboat *Monocacy* and United States steamer *Mercury* have arrived at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

One hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight bushels of potatoes have been shipped from Bangor since the opening of navigation. The average price has been $1 10 per bushel.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

VENICE.

From London Society.

Again upon the lips of men
It passes, a familiar word,
Venetia!—poetry of names—
Sweetest and saddest earth has heard;
Once, noblest too, for she has shone
Single and lustrous as a star,
Nor always one portending woe,
Or lurid with the reek of war.

Bright through the far receding past
The radiance of her greatness glows,
As from the marge of sunlit seas,
A path of light ascending goes;
And glorious even in her fall,
She shines, as when in western skies
The blooming purple faints and fades,
And all the golden glory dies.

Grand were the old barbaric days
When in her regal splendor throned
She ruled—a light-effulging sphere,
By tributary kingdoms zoned;
The Cleopatra of the earth
She reveled then, while on her breast
The wealth of all the Orient glowed
And blinded the adoring West.

Noble those days when in her pride
She brook'd no bridegroom but the sea,
And in its rough embraces caught
The fatal longing—to be free!
Fatal, since Despotisms yet
Shrank from that light of later times,
Or saw and hated what they saw,
And held it heaviest of crimes.

Oh! saddest spectacle of earth,—
That queenly brow the common scorn,
Its grandeur wholly passed away,
Its beauty utterly forlorn!
A desolation as of death
Has stricken to that royal heart,—
What but a memory is her fame?
Where in the present is her part?

And for the future? years will die,
And years on years, revolving moons
Will gild her lion's shadowy wings,
And tremble in her still lagunes.
But never will the hour return
That yields her back her ancient reign,
And never will the nations bend
In homage at her feet again.

The past is past. No second prime,
No second summer beauty knows,
And she, the fallen, the forlorn,
Has but her memories and her woes;
No gleams of freedom stir her heart,
No visions of recovered power,—
Only her beauty cannot die,
And it and sorrow are her dower.

THE CRUISE OF THE "APHRODITE."

From London Society.

"Be you come for the 'Half-rotted,' Sir?" Such was the question addressed to Gus Maltyre and myself, as the train stopped, on an afternoon in September, 1863, at the Harwich platform.

Now, Gus and I had been rather soured by the latter part of our journey. We had started with every chance of comfort, and our long experience of the Great Eastern Railway had induced us to be very thankful for so remarkable a prospect. And for a time all had gone well. We had had no fish, single ladies or old gentlemen in our carriage; the train was only two hours late, and we had beguiled the time with much pleasant conversation and tobacco. Our friend Marling had asked us to take a cruise with him in his schooner-yacht; and as we had always understood that she was the finest vessel that ever floated—"not one of your gimcrack craft, but a thorough comfortable, sea-going schooner;" as we knew Marling to be the most genial soul that ever lived—and withal, so good a sailor that his yacht bore the reputation of being handled better than any frigate in Her Majesty's navy—we had found much to talk over and to congratulate ourselves upon.

Gus had gone to look after the luggage, when a burly, thick-set man, with a burly, thick-set, blue face, came up to me and asked the question:

"Be you for the Half-rotted?"

"No," said I, confidently, and in the innocence of my heart, but not without some wonderment at the names current in Harwich. At that moment Gus returned, to whom I repeated the question. He too wondered for a moment, and then burst into a loud laugh. "The Half-rotted!" said he; "my opinion is that this concerns us; remember sailors are phonetic as to spelling. Here, my man!"

The blue man returned.

"How do you spell it?"

The blue-faced being driven into a corner, scratched his head, but did not at first succeed in producing anything from it. At length he turned toward a distant corner, where lounged another blue mass, and called out—

"Here, you Dick!" You Dick lumbered up to where we stood, in a shamefaced sort of way, and sulkily touched his hat. He was a black-browed, sunken-eyed fellow, with a deep scar on his forehead, and would not at first sight have been taken for an amiable man; but he was too much for Gus, who sat down on a friendly packing-case, and held his sides in convulsions of laughter.

It was all a mystery to me. I looked from Gus to "you Dick," and from you Dick to Gus, in mystification. Gus at length took pity on me, and pointed at the cause of his laughter. I followed his finger, and the mystery was solved. On Dick's breast was embroidered, in red letters, APHRODITE.

"Didn't I tell you they were phonetic?" he gasped; "so they are; only instead of spelling according to sound, they sound according to spelling—"Aphrodite," and "Half-rotted"—don't you see?". He went off into more convulsions, and very nearly fell under the engine. This time I joined him, to the disgust of our blue friend, who now stood revealed as Burrles, first-mate and chief disagreeable of Marling's schooner.

"Ah! I ain't much of a scholar," he grumbled, "but that's the way they spell that—that I dew know. Here, you Dick! can't you take the gentlemen's things?" And Dick incontinently shouldered our four heavy portmanteaus (each of which had been charged for as extra luggage, as being overweight,) and led the way out of the station.

A short pull took us on board the *Aphrodite*, which lay with her folded white wings, like a beautiful sea-bird at rest on the water. Marling was at the gangway to welcome us, looking, in his rough pilot-coat and tarpaulin hat, every inch a sailor; while his easy, graceful bearing and gentle manners, equally proclaimed him every inch a gentleman; and, in fact, he was both—a gentleman-sailor, which is what no other country than England can produce. We had much to talk of. Marling first insisted on showing us the various improvements he had made in the vessel—how he had taken two feet off the mast; how he had replaced his old standing-rigging by wire; how he had shifted his weights, so that she was to sail twice as well. And then we had to examine the new patent anchor—(which I am bound to say was very ugly, and not at all like the emblem of hope we had been used to,) and the improved binnacle, and a most complicated American windlass—all of which we duly admired, in the most profound ignorance of their merits. We were better able to appreciate the comfort and refinement of the cabins, which were a succession of luxurious boudoirs, paneled with looking-glasses, rich with crimson silk, and surrounded with couches soft and inviting. There were three sleeping-cabins—one quite aft, opening on to the companion: and appropriated to my use; next to that the main-cabin, served as dining and drawing-room, and occupying the whole breadth of the vessel; and then two more sleeping-berths, for Marling himself and Maltyre. Forward of those, again, were the pantry and forecastle, where the crew (six in number, with Burrles,) lived and slept. I have, as will be seen, a reason for describing the situation of the cabins. Had they been differently arranged, or had I slept in any other than the aftermost, I might never have lived to write this account.

Early on the next morning we weighed anchor, and dropped down with the ebb before a light breeze, only just enough to give sufficient command of the ship to take her out of the harbor—the entrance to which, as Marling informed us, is one of the nastiest pieces of navigation he knows. We were all there, standing together, Marling steering, and were talking with the most pleasing anticipation of our prospects in the trip we had just commenced, which was nothing less than a cruise to the Mediterranean. We spoke low, for Marling had not let the men into the secret of our destination, being sure, as he said, that if he had done so, the crew would have left him to a man, so averse are the sailors of these parts to long voyages. He proposed to tell them only when we should be well clear of the land, when they must perforce reconcile themselves to it.

For several days nothing of note disturbed our enjoyment. The weather was delightful, though somewhat cold; the wind favored us, and our only occupation the livelong day was inhaling ozone, eating and drinking, and pitying the lot of the fog-beridden Londoners we had left behind us. On the fifth day, Marling called the men together, and told them he was bound for "the Straits" and beyond, and hoped they would do their duty and behave well, which, he said, would not be forgotten in their wages on arriving home again. The announcement of a long voyage appeared to produce a very unfavorable impression among the crew, who looked at each other sulkily, and the ill-favored Dick even made a few steps forward, and glanced furtively from out the corners of his eyes at Marling, as though about to speak; but apparently he thought better of it, for he walked forward again with the rest of the crew, who were collected together on the windlass, talking over the matter. Burrles was steering; but his eye wandered ever and anon from the binnacle to the group forward, where loomed the gigantic Dick, taller by a head and shoulders than the rest. At last he spoke—not to Marling, but to me, whom, as being the most essential landsman of the party, he had taken under his especial patronage:

"That there Dick is a scholar, he is, he can read and write."

I did not see the application of the remark, so said nothing; and Burrles relapsed into an alternate contemplation of the crew and the binnacle. Burrles was a dull, heavy, slow-moving, Suffolk-bred animal, but there was, as I thought, something very honest about his face. Again he spoke—

"I don't know much about that there, I don't. He came from the North Country, he dew—Liverpool or somewheres."

I puzzled in vain over the meaning of these enigmatic assertions, and got out of the difficulty by asking what he thought of the weather. He gave a low-spirited look to windward, and replied that he "did't like the look of that bank, he didn't." This was pleasing and reassuring, for, having been instructed in the ways of Burrles, I knew that in all his opinions he was so invariably wrong, that he was as good a guide as if he had been always right. Marling was quite pleased, when he came up to take his observation, to learn that Burrles was desponding, and foretold a long spell of fair weather and favorable winds. And so indeed it turned out.

The next morning the wind fell, and for two days we had almost a calm, and the vessel lay rolling with the long Atlantic swell, making scarce any way at all. Then a fresh breeze sprung up, and we 'took in our kites' and flew before it at the rate of ten knots an hour, the *Aphrodite* going, as Marling said, 'as comfortably as an old shoe."

On the following Thursday night—the wind was still right astern, and we were off the coast of Spain—I was lying asleep in my berth, when I was all at once dimly conscious of being disturbed in my rest by a trampling and scuffling. I was dreaming of a battle, and heard shouts and oaths, and cries for help; and I thought I was looking on, but with a sort of feeling that I ought to take a part in the fray. Then for a moment I fell off from my dream, and sunk again to sleep; but soon I heard another fight and a louder shout; and this time I half awoke, still with that same uncomfortable feeling that I was somehow concerned in the struggle. Another shout. This time I quite awoke. The shout was repeated. There was a trampling in Marling's cabin, mixed with curses and blows. I jumped from my berth and rushed forward. For a moment I stood dazed and confused at the scene before me. Marling lay half out of his berth, bleeding from a wound in his head, while over him stood two men, one holding a lantern and the other binding him with a rope. I rushed forward and planted a blow, straight out from the shoulder, on the ear of the man with the lantern. Never shall I forget the sensation of develish pleasure with which I felt my fist go home. He fell like an ox, with his head in the fender, and I was turning to the other man when I was suddenly seized from behind in a grasp of iron. In a second I was down on my back, and, looking up, I saw over me the diabolical face of Dick, who was kneeling on my chest. Uttering the most frightful imprications he began to tie my hands together. I struggled hard, but such was his weight that I was powerless, and in a very short time I was lying on the floor, bound hand and foot. Then, for the first time, I tried to gather my ideas together. In vain. I was amazed; my brain was in a whirl; I could not take in the events of the last few minutes. But my eyes fell on the man I had knocked down; and I felt a savage pleasure to see that the blood was trickling down his forehead, and that he lay quite motionless.

Dick, having secured Marling, now came back to me and shook his fist in my face, with a scowl that rendered his features so incredibly repulsive, that I involuntarily shut my eyes, not from fear, but from repulsion. The two then carried me into my berth, and locked the door which separated me from Marling. I opened my mouth to speak; but Dick broke in without giving me time:

"None of your jaw. I tell you what it is; we don't mean to go to the Straits; and we've just taken the ship into our hands. D'ye hear?"

At this I broke out—

"You infernal scoundrel! you shall suffer for this when we get to England. It is mutiny."

Here I stopped, conscious of having said too much. A grin of satisfaction overspread the ruffian's face, and he turned to his companion:

"There, Bill, you hear what he says; you'd best have taken my advice. Dead men tell no tales."

With this they left me in darkness. I lay there till morning, with the hard cords chafing my wrists and ankles, unable even to turn over—for they had lashed my arms to the stanchions—and trying to frame for myself some explanation of the scene I had just gone through. I could hear Marling groaning in his cabin, and occasionally speaking as if to a second person, from which I inferred that he was guarded. Gus Maltyre and Burrles I had not seen or heard, and I supposed that they too must be secured—I felt certain that Burrles was not one of the mutineers.

At length a pale ray of light, showed me that morning was come. Soon after I heard them changing the watch on deck, and I could distinguish that a discussion was being held among them as to plans. They did not seem all to agree together. I heard Dick speaking:

"So you're frightened now, are you? You talked big enough about taking the ship back to England; and now, when I've done all the dirty work, you turn out a set of cowards, damn you!"

Then I heard another voice—

"We ain't no more frightened than what you are; but what are we to do when we get to England? It'll be all found out. If the Governor was to die, we should swing for it, we should."

"I tell you what mate: we won't go to England."

Then followed some conversation in too low a tone for me to catch, but which appeared to satisfy them; a voice, however, began—

"But we are so shorthanded: four of us ain't enough to work the ship."

"We'll have that fine gentleman out of the after-cabin, and make him work double tides. We owe him one for damaging our mate."

This was agreed to at once; and shortly afterwards Dick himself came and unbound me.

"Now, you sir! we mean to make a sailor of you, and you may thank your stars for it. Only mind, if you attempt any tricks, overboard you go. Now then, move along, will you!"

I made no answer, but walked before him up the companion-ladder.

"Now just you go up to the cross-trees, and send down the topsail."

I glanced around. The crew were looking sullenly at me. It was useless to resist; and I went forward without a word, and began my ascent up the rigging of the mainmast. The vessel was rolling heavily in the Atlantic swell, and as I got higher, the motion got worse, until when I reached the cross-trees, and mounted them, clasping the mast, I felt quite dizzy and ready to fall off at every lurch. My hands were bleeding in several places. I dared not look below, but I heard Dick's voice:

"Higher up! cast off the halyard and lacing."

I looked up, and saw nothing but the tapering topmast, bending with the pressure of the topsail, and the truck against the sky. A film seemed to come over my eyes. But I felt a kind of strange pride in doing my task. I clung with arms and legs to the mast, and crept slowly upward. It seemed to me that I was there for hours, rocking to and fro, now upright for an instant, now overhanging the sea till the horizon seemed to close in over my head. I found the end of the lacing; I found the halyard, and untied the knots: then I grasped at the sail, bellying out and flapping in the wind. Again and again it slipped from my grasp. I tore my nails to pieces with the coarse canvas, but at length I mastered it. Perilous as was my situation, I could not forbear a feeling of pride when I saw it hauled flapping down to the deck. I slipped down by the stay again, my hands bleeding, and my head still swimming in dizziness.

"Now go forward and keep a lookout; and if you move aft the foremast you'll just have a rope's-ending, mind you that."

I went and sat on the windlass, while Dick and two of the crew went below and ate their breakfast. They had broken open the spirit-locker, and had got a bottle of curacoa, which they drank over their breakfast, with remarks which at any other time would have afforded me much amusement. But I was too much occupied with my own thoughts to heed them much. The situation was not a pleasant one to contemplate, and the prospect before me still less so. What their intentions were I could not imagine; but I heard much disjointed talk of rich prizes and burning ships, and making heaps of money, which puzzled even more than it alarmed me. It was absurd to suppose that they intended to turn pirates. In the first place, there were no arms on board except two fowling-pieces, and scarcely any ammunition at all. We were steering, too, as I noticed on coming on deck, due north—directly back to England; and altogether I was quite unable to give any intelligible meaning to the few disjointed phrases I could hear. What galled me most was the idea of being made the menial of such stupid brutes as I knew our crew to be. But Dick was evidently not only a desperate character, but a shrewd plotter. I saw with rage that, although, as compared with Marling, Burrless, and Maltyre, who were doubless confined in their cabins, I was comparatively free, still, that I was powerless to do anything; for to have reached either of them, I must have gone aft the whole length of the vessel in full view of the steersman, to the companion, or else through the forecastle, where the rest of the men were assembled.

All day long I was made to remain on deck, and to do the hardest work of the ship; and as we were beating up against a head-wind by short tacks, I was hauling aft the fore-sheet, and easing it off every five minutes. Luckily I had often done for pleasure what I was now forced to do of necessity, and I got through my duties to the satisfaction of my new masters, though not without some threats of a "rope's-ending," which made my blood boil. I kept my temper, however, though I vowed in my heart that I would yet take a signal vengeance on Dick, and I nursed the hope that at night I might be able to penetrate into Marling's cabin. Alas! at night I was taken below by Dick himself, and again securely lashed into my berth; I saw then how utterly helpless I was, and positively cried with vexation; but yet, so tired was I with the unaccustomed labor I had gone through, that in half an hour I fell asleep, and never awoke till I felt myself shaken by a rude hand, and was once more made conscious of my situation by seeing the repulsive face of Dick bending closely over me.

"Now then! just turn out and read this; and look sharp and give me what's written there for the skipper."

I read the paper, which contained these words—"Charcoal-plaster—the wounds to be hermetically closed." I could not understand it.

"You are to get it out of the medicine-chest, for the skipper's cuts—and look sharp about it."

I looked through the chest which the ruffian had brought with him, and picked out the only plaster I could find.

I was immediately sent on deck again; but I could not get the word 'charcoal-plaster' out of my mind. What could it mean? At last it struck me that it must have been intended to convey some meaning to me alone. But what? I puzzled over again and again. All at once it flashed upon me. I went straight to Dick, who was watching me, and for the first time spoke to him, and asked if I could have my coat.

"Now look here; I'm master here now; and if you want anything, you must touch your hat and call me 'Sir'"

I repressed my indignation, and flinging on the skylight, repeated my request, though the "sir" positively stuck in my throat. The wretch grinned horribly.

"That'll do—you can go and get it." Then turning to the steersman, "Bill, keep your eye on him; he's going for his coat."

I went down the companion, at the foot of which, on the port side, was the door of the sail-cabin, in which were kept the deck-coats and a small supply of charcoal for lighting the cabin stove. I managed to fill the pockets of my coat with charcoal, and returning on deck, walked forward again to the windlass.

I was again kept hard at work all day, while the men passed the time smoking and talking in the cabin. At 6 o'clock they sat down to tea in the forecastle. Now the forecastle was warmed by a stove, the smoke of which was carried off by a small chimney which rose just before the foremast. Like all sailors, they had a wholesome hatred of fresh air, and had drawn the hatch over the hatchway leading to the deck; it was not quite close, however, and I could see one of them through the opening. When they had finished their tea, they lit their pipes and lay about on the lockers, talking of their plans in a low tone of voice. Soon one of them went off into a doze where he lay, and the conversation flagged and very shortly stopped altogether. Now was my opportunity. I had carefully kept over to leeward, so as to keep the sail between me and the steersman; but I now ostentatiously came over to windward as if to look out to sea; then going back again, I rapidly took off my coat and stuffed it noiselessly into the crevice of the hatchway; I had previously taken out all the charcoal, and I now dropped it, bit by bit, down the chimney, and then put on the cover which hung by a chain to the side. Breathlessly I awaited the result. My only fear was that one them should awake before the fumes of the charcoal began to work. I heard no sound. Now for the first time I saw what I had undertaken, and thought with horror that I might not only stupefy, but not improbably kill them. A cold sweat stood on my brow at the thought. It felt inclined to abandon my plan; but I remembered Dick's insolence. I thought of Marling, too, lying bound in the cabin, and I resolved to persevere. For at least ten minutes I waited, and then, withdrawing a corner of the coat, I put my head cautiously into the opening. A bluish vapor filled the cabin. The man I had knocked down was lying in his berth with a bandage round his head; his hands were clenched, his mouth open and his tongue protruding. The other three were lying on the lockers as though dead, and their pipes had fallen on the floor. The door of the cabin was shut. I took all this in at one glance. Replacing the coat, I again went over to windward, in sight of the steersman. I thought with dread that I had already, perhaps, taken four lives. I could feel my heart beating against my breast, but I ostentatiously looked out ahead and returned leisurely to my place. Once out of his sight I tore away the coat, pushed open the hatch and dropped lightly into the cabin. The atmosphere was intolerable. Not one of the four men stirred, though I almost touched them. I caught up a knife, opened the door and came to Gus Maltyre's cabin. It was locked, but there was no time to lose. I put my foot against the door and my back against the opposite bulkhead, and it flew open. Gus was lying bound in his berth, and looked up in alarm. With a gesture I quieted him, and with two strokes of the knife cut the ropes that bound him. He started up, and we turned to leave the cabin, when a shadow obscured the door, and Dick stood before me. He looked stupid and dazed. I thought of my humiliation of the afternoon, and rushing at him, struck him between the eyes. He reeled, but caught my arm. We closed, but he had already lost his balance, and bracing every nerve in my body, I threw him heavily, and, remembering with savage glee a maxim of the prize-ring, fell on him as heavily as I could. He lay motionless. All this had passed in a moment, and Gus only came to my help in time to find me kneeling on my prostrate foe. I had kept hold of the knife during the struggle; and my passions were so aroused that, rather than let him escape, I should have used it, I am certain. I now gave it to Gus. "Quick, go and free Burrles and Marling!" He disappeared, and in two minutes I had tied Dick's hands together behind his back, with the very rope from which I had freed Gus, and exactly in the same way in which I had been bound myself. The ruffian seemed stupefied, and offered but little resistance. Meantime I heard a scuffling in the forecastle, and leaving my prisoner, I found Burrles and Gus each securing his man, while the wounded sailor was looking on stupidly from his berth. My first emotion was thankfulness that all the men were alive; and leaving them, I hastened into Marling's cabin. I found him trembling with excitement.

"God bless you, my dear fellow!" said he. "You understood, then. But you have had a fight for it: is anybody hurt?"

I soon reassured him; and after putting our prisoners, including the steersman, whom Burrles had secured meantime, each into a separate cabin, we held a council. Marling laid all the blame upon Dick, giving as his reason that his Suffolk men were much too dull and heavy to have conceived such a plot, or even to have executed it, except under crafty leadership; and he attributed their acquiescence in Dick's schemes to the fact that, when once the first blow had been struck, they were too stupid to know what else to do than support him. It seemed not improbable; and it was resolved to release the crew on their promise to return to their duty—and the rather so, that without them we had not enough hands to work the ship. So the three men were brought into the cabin; and when Marling spoke to them, pointing out the serious nature of the crime of which they had been guilty, and promising to overlook it, if they would at once return to their duty, the men hung their heads sheepishly, and at once undertook everything that was required—indeed rather, as I thought, with an air of relief at being out of conspiracy again. So they were released and sent forward, Dick alone being kept bound and confined in Gus' cabin, and him Marling was determined to hand over to justice on the first opportunity. We all sat up for the rest of the night, talking over the startling events in which we had just borne a part. In the morning, land was announced, which Marling said must be the Isle of Ushant, and he resolved, more especially as the weather looked threatening, to go into Brest and hand over Dick to the authorities there. At 12 o'clock we cast anchor opposite the town, and were boarded by the quarantine officers and the English Consul, to whom we made known our situation, and the fact that we had a prisoner to deliver over to the authorities. The Consul, a middle-aged man of gentlemanly appearance (who had been made a K. C. B. by the English Government for his services in the business of the French Treaty of Commerce,) at once sent ashore, with a note to the Port Admiral, for a file of gendarmes, and informed us that he had had much trouble of late with runaway sailors.

"You see that rakish vessel there, with two funnels?—that is the famous *Florida*. She has been here repairing for some time, and her Captain has been using every means, both fair and foul, to fill up the number of his crew, which is much weakened, and I have had nothing else to do but to prosecute runaway sailors, who had been tempted by the high pay offered to desert their own ships for the Confederate cruiser. She has been ready for sea several days, but we are informed that she is awaiting the arrival of the second mate, who has been sent to Liverpool to get men. She will have to wait a long time, for the Port Admiral has ordered that neither the mate nor the men shall be allowed to join her when they do arrive, and every packet that arrives is searched to see if they are on board."

The boat with the gendarmes was now seen approaching, and Dick was led on deck with his hands still tied behind him. The Consul started on seeing him, drew a paper from his pocket, and glanced rapidly over it.

"Why, that's the very man!" said he. "The mate of the *Florida*, for certain. See—height about six feet and a quarter; English; a large scar on the left side of the forehead"—no doubt of it. A very good idea of his to come in a private yacht. But you were bound for the Mediterranean, you say?"

"Well," replied Marling, "I intended at first to come into Brest for fresh provisions, but the northerly wind tempted me past."

"Yes, yes, I see. If you had come in, I have no doubt you would have lost every man of your crew, as another English yacht did last week."

One of the men now came up. "I can tell you something about it, Sir. When we rounded Ushant, and he found the Governor warn't agoing in, he used to talk to us about the *Florida*, and said we should get 10f. a month pay, and prize-money besides. And then we didn't like going up the Mediterranean; so at last he talked, and talked, and talked us over in o taking the ship back; and we was to dodge about Ushant till the *Florida* come out, and them as liked was to join her. But I'm a married man, and I only joined 'em when it was all done, because I didn't like to leave 'em in the lurch; but I'm glad it's all over, I am."

Dick had not opened his mouth; but his eye had wandered again and again to the *Florida*, as though measuring the distance between us. He now advanced to the gangway, and, his hands being tied, the gendarmes stood up to assist him into the boat. He stepped on to the first step of the ladder, then stopped; the gendarmes came close together under him, taking his arms, when suddenly he threw himself straight out, head-foremost, and in an instant disappeared into the sea, carrying the gendarmes with him, and capsizing the boat. All three disappeared, while the boatman held on by the painter and scrambled up the side of the vessel. Then followed a scene of confusion. The tide was running three knots an hour; and the gendarmes reappeared almost immediately twenty yards astern. Two men now instantly jumped into our own boat, rowed toward them, and pulled them into the boat, more dead than alive. Then these pulled about, looking for Dick. He was nowhere to be seen; his hat alone, floating far down the stream, told the tale. We watched it in silence. It passed close to the *Florida*, and, strangely enough, was picked up (as I saw through my glass) by one of her crew with a boathook. For some time the men continued the search for Dick; but we all felt that it was useless; for there was little hope even for the strongest swimmer with his hands tied behind him in such a current as that. The Consul went ashore to make a statement of the facts, and took with him the gendarmes, who looked very rueful, with their long boots full of water and their clothes wet through.

The *Florida* left the port that afternoon. The Consul came on board the next morning, with a letter addressed to Marling, which he said had been brought back by her pilot. It was without signature, and ran thus: "Dick has arrived quite safe, and thanks Mr. Maltyre for his knife, the gendarmes for his liberty, and the tide for his hat." Gus Maltyre, like an idiot, had left his knife in his cabin.

ALLIGATORS IN ENGLAND.

From Once a Week.

"Alligators in England! Come, come, Major, is not that just a little too—eh?"

"Well," cried the Major, throwing himself leisurely back, and taking a long puff at his cigar, "I would tell you why I think so, but that the telling would involve something of a story which might not, perhaps—"

But he was interrupted by a chorus of voices, "A story! What! a story!" as if that were not the very thing our ears were all thirsting for. Thanks to our friend's generosity, and the goodness of a most exemplary landlord, our other thirst is in the fairest way of being gratified. A comfortable room, lots of easy-chairs, an open window to admit the most fragrant of evening breezes from the bluest of seas, glorious wine, and more glorious good-fellowship; there is nothing wanted but the mellifluous accent of some Hassan or Mejnoun, like yourself, Major, to send us all into the seventh heaven of rapt attention; and what narrator can resist so fair a promise? Besides, you must not underrate stories; now-a-days everything is done by appropriate stories. Setting aside education in general, and our beloved magazines in particular, see what has been done, and will be done with them too. Isn't wine-bibbing and drunkenness put down by pretty little stories in pretty little books, and sins more heinous still eradicated by anecdotes compiled by line and rule, and fitted to our requirements with the nicest scrupulosity? Shall we not hear stories in one place how that mercenary Tom was bribed to vote, and that noble Dick resisted the temptation? and, in another place, how—but, faith, if I go on longer I shall be in the position of spurring a noble steed, eh, Major? and at the same time keeping the door barred against his egress. A thousand pardons; but stories—egad, I am not sure but that I should say to the "varsal world," as little girls do to an obnoxious playmate, "Oh, you big story."

"Well," said the Major, "what I have to tell you certainly does look vaporish enough now it has passed, but there were awkward bits of granite in the events themselves which still, at whiles, grate sharply upon my meditations, and remind me that the circumstances, '*quorum pars fui*,' have not been all of oil and roses. When I was some twenty years nearer to the beginning of all things than I am at this present," (here followed a lengthy puff,) "I was staying at the house of an old friend of my father's in one of the northern counties of England. The squire himself, our host, was advanced in years, and we saw little of him, save at those times when the master of the house is expected to stand somewhat prominent in doing its honors. The greater share, however, even of this kindly duty devolved upon his heir, his only son, a fair average specimen of his class, gentlemanly, well-informed, rather retiring in disposition; and, I often thought, more likely, if left to himself, to shut himself up in his studio or laboratory for the instruction and benefit of mankind than to interest himself actively in the rough-and-tumble of life. He was not, however, without an occasional stimulus from his father, who as the representative of an ancient and well-endowed family, deemed it incumbent upon himself and his heir, among other duties by no means neglected, to extend the hand of good-fellowship to his neighbors, and of hospitality to every deserving individual (ahem!) who came within the quiet sphere of his influence.

"Thus comfortably and satisfactorily things went on with us, till the near approach of a day of considerable importance to the family of our worthy entertainer: nothing less, in short, than the marriage of his heir to the daughter of a neighboring proprietor; a match in every way suitable, and full of promise for coming generations of Westertons, for such is the name we will now know them by.

"The family estate was strictly entailed, and, in case of the death of the younger Westerton, would go to a distant cousin, then in the army and on duty in India. The old gentleman had, in his youth, suffered some rather severe love disappointment, and was long supposed to have taken an irrevocable vow against any further dealings with the traitorous sex; during this period it was that he had his nephew and heir to live with him; and the young man, seeing the fact of heirship reflected on every side, naturally came to look upon his ultimate accession to the property as almost a thing of course, and when his uncle 'shook off the dew-drops from his mane,' and provided himself with a wife, and, in due time, a direct heir to the estate, felt no doubt a deep amount of chagrin and disappointment. He had, however, no after-reason to complain, for his advancement in life was as carefully looked to as if he had been a younger son; which I take it, is all that, under the circumstances, could reasonably be expected. There was not much cordiality, I fear, but a certain amount of all-very-well-sort of intercourse kept up between them, their relative positions being well understood and appreciated on both sides.

"There was some troublesome war or other on hand just at the time I speak of, and we were accustomed to look over the news of the day with the sort of interest one is expected to take in the relatives of one's host—a kind of lazy curiosity to know whether they are going to be made Field Marshals, or, in American phrase, had already gone under—when we were started by the arrival, totally unexpected, of our cousin himself. Ill-health formed the plea for his arrival in England; the contemplated marriage, heard of on his landing, for his presence in the North.

"He did not come alone. A wonderful collection of Oriental curiosities accompanied him, from the wing of a butterfly to the handkerchief of a Thug; curiosities which were under the especial charge of a Hindoo retainer, Gholab, and a retainer's retainer, who, if they were not Thugs themselves, looked, I could not help thinking, eminently well qualified for the dignity. That he should have brought these worthies with him excited our surprise; but that he explained by informing us of their devoted attachment to himself, for some vital service rendered to them in India. I think it was the saving Gholab's life; but, whether from a tiger, a bullet, or the gallows, I will not undertake to say.

"Both Gholab and his master were much occupied about the museum of curiosities before mentioned. In truth, I think I never came upon the former but that he was rubbing, polishing, or in some way working upon some queer, uncouth-looking object or other. Once I came suddenly upon him in a plantation at some distance from the house, and as my curiosity had always been somewhat excited on his account, I stood for some moments observing his labors before advancing upon him. You know what bangles are?"

"To be sure. Indian ornaments for the ankles."

"Just so. Well, our friend was busily engaged in altering and shaping what appeared to me to be an ornament of this description, adding to it a strong-clipping spring, and a link or two of chain. He started up when he became conscious of my vicinity, with a greater appearance of fright and more wildness of gesture than I deemed the occasion justified, though he was an Oriental, and we were in a plantation at a short distance from an English squire's hall; and in reply to my simple question of what he was about, uttered some unintelligible gutturals, and gesticulated in a manner meant possibly to be explanatory, but which had, to me, an appearance wonderfully resembling the passes of Herr Presto, the conjurer, when especially bent upon a process of bamboozling.

"But this and many other small matters besides, which have since acquired significance, passed away from my mind—at least from the surface of it—to lodge themselves, however, in those mysterious receptacles where I do believe every atomic affection on our sensoria, at any time experienced, is indestructibly lying, and still capable of being made prominent, either by some mental magic beyond our research, or by some sympathetic and appropriate combination of external circumstances. We shook ourselves down with our new arrivals as best we might, and returned to our diversions, among which swimming must be reckoned one, especially with the younger portion of our party. I don't wonder at it, as there was a beautiful lake in the grounds, with smooth grassy margins along the rich meadows, and shallow enough to be safe to all, but winding off into some thick plantation on high ground, where several rocky islets broke its surface, and rendered it, if somewhat gloomy, exceedingly picturesque and solemnly beautiful. Young Westerton was an excellent swimmer, and specially delighted in the refreshing exercise, so much so that he would not unfrequently spend the greater part of a Summer afternoon in and about the lake, striking off boldly from the more open parts, and revelling, like a very Triton, among the rocks and sunken trees of the deeper and less accessible portion. Sometimes he would lie passive on the surface of the water, floating almost motionless, or gently paddling hither and thither in the full enjoyment of youth, health, and vigor.

"In amusing contrast with young Westerton's love of the water was the extreme horror always manifested by the Hindoo Gholab whenever he was compelled to approach its banks. Nothing less than the most positive orders of his master ever brought him near, and it was ludicrous to see the speed with which he hastened from its vicinity as soon as, having discharged his service, he received his master's permission to retreat. The latter accounted to us for this striking dislike by relating an incident which occurred in one of the Indian rivers near which Gholab's childhood was passed. He was one day, in company with another youth, paddling about in the stream, when suddenly a large alligator rose close upon them, seized his companion, and disappeared with him in his jaws. The shock was so great that the poor fellow, who was sincerely attached to the unlucky victim, never quite got over its effects, but retained the picture of that horrible incident in his memory, to be freshened and intensified by any combination of wood and water at all resembling the scene of the sad catastrophe, 'a wonderful resemblance to which,' said cousin Westerton, 'some parts of my uncle's domain do certainly exhibit.'

"We were now within a fortnight of the projected marriage, and I was one day out on a shooting expedition, when, happening to pass near the turnpike road, I saw a gig rapidly approaching from the direction of the Hall, and soon heard myself hailed by my cousin Westerton. I felt that, under ordinary circumstances, he would hardly have taken the trouble to greet me, as we somehow had not grown to care much for each other. It was therefore with some curiosity that I went up to the gig, which he had drawn to the roadside, and in which he was standing in evident expectation of my approach.

"'I have stopped to say good-bye,' cried he, eyeing me keenly the while. 'I am called off by business of the very last importance, and should not be surprised if I find myself tossing on my outward voyage to India instead of dancing at my cousin's wedding. By the way, what o'clock is it? My watch has stopped. Can you give me the exact time? Very provoking, is it not? I mean having to leave at this particular juncture. What jolly days of it you will have. Half-past twelve, you say. Thank you. My uncle quite sees the necessity for my going. Good sport, I hope. Which way do you return?'

"I pointed in a direction which was not toward the lake.

"'Ha! I see; through the finest covers on the estate. Well, I must not detain you. Half-past twelve, you say. Good-bye, good-bye.'

"And so he broke off his almost soliloquy, which either the impatience of his horse or his own excited manner leading to repeated checks at the bridle, only to be balanced by compensating touches of the whip, had made a decidedly uncomfortable proceeding. He was soon out of sight and I on my rounds.

"After a while I dismissed the keeper and his dogs, having determined to saunter quietly back alone. It was a lovely afternoon, with warm balmy breezes just fanning the trees and hedgerows into graceful animation; the rich cornlands lying luxuriously in the vale, with their fringed robes of Autumn-tinted woodlands drawn irregularly and negligently about them, and in the distance the slope and swell of many undulating hills, whose varied curves of beauty stood out in the rich blue sky in endless variety of loveliness. Westerton Hall, with its well-ordered gardens and plantations, stood in the mid-distance, and I was just wishing for some bit of active life to give more human interest to the scene, when from its gates emerged a single horseman, who galloped not merely swiftly, but, as it seemed to me, frantically in the direction of the town. Of course I hastened at once to the Hall. A strange dread came over me, and my thoughts settled with involuntary tenacity on the agitated manner displayed by cousin Westerton when I met him on the road; but he, I reasoned, could not have been cognizant of any unusual occurrence, or he would at least have informed me of it. Besides, might I not be needlessly alarmed? Not so, however, for when I reached the house I found that young Westerton had just been brought in dead—drowned, as it appeared, in the deepest part of the lake.

"No one had witnessed his death. His companions on this occasion, as had often been done before, left him when they saw him stride off into the wilder and more secluded parts where none of them cared to follow, never doubting, however, that when tired of exercise and exploration, he would return as usual, and join their party when evening drew nigh. Before this, however, accident revealed the body to a keeper who happened to be passing. It had got entangled among some roots or branches, and, but that it was lying over one of these, it is probable that the discovery would not have been made so early, as, from being thus caught, as it were, it was prevented from sinking into the depths of the lake. Life was quite extinct.

"'At what hour,' I asked, 'did he leave the house?'

"'At 1 o'clock; after lunch-time.'

"'Where were the Hindoos?'

"'In their master's apartments, packing up and preparing to be gone.' One of the house servants had seen them busily engaged in doing so; indeed, so fully were they occupied with their task, that they plainly showed him they wished his absence, and immediately after he left locked their door, and so had kept it ever since. I went at once to the rooms, impelled by some shapeless suspicion, of what I scarcely knew. The door was now unlocked, and I went in to find them both eagerly engaged in the manner represented to me by the servant, and as, to all appearance, they had been ever since his visit. I left them to themselves, though I declare I think a shepherd's dog, who suspects, but is not quite certain that some vagabond curs have been worrying his master's sheep, and longs to fly at their throats, must feel very much as I did.

"An inquest was duly held. All the ordinary indications of death by drowning were of course exhibited, and there was nothing more, with the exception of certain bruises about the right ankle-joint, which might have been occasioned by striking against the rocks or stubs in the lake, though, as one of the jury casually observed, they presented a remarkably circular and band-like appearance. I was myself present, and a good deal struck at the time by the words. They escaped, however, without comment, and as I could not connect them in any way with anything leading to suspicion of foul play, nothing further was said, and the circumstances passed from my mind, to return, however, with terrible distinctness and meaning thereafter. A sudden seizure of cramp was taken as the cause of death, a verdict returned accordingly, and young Westerton, just about to step into the arena of active life, was laid stark and disfigured in the vault of his forefathers.

"If this were an ordinary tale I am narrating, I ought I suppose in this place to descant upon the dreadful shock (though that for awhile it certainly was) this sad event occasioned to the bereaved bride—to send her with dishevelled hair into the woods, or to find her lying lifeless at the foot of some frightful precipice. There arises, however, in my mind's eye the vision of a still comely dame, not without sundry olive-branches springing around her, which quite precludes the propriety of that usually orthdox termination. Not that his intended wife was heartless or unfeeling. No; whilst she mourned for him, she mourned for him sincerely; but time, with its alleviations, tempered, though it might not obliterate, the smart, and his remembrance faded into one of those gentle sorrows which we must of necessity cause to stand apart from those active duties life still brings with it. As to the heartstruck and hopeless old father, let us draw over him the veil of deep and silent sympathy.

"More than two years now passed away, and I was on the banks of the burning Ganges. My duties carried me to one of the lesser towns on the river, where time soon began to hang rather heavily on my hands. Occasionally I would, out of the merest idleness, turn into the court of justice there, but was seldom rewarded in my quest of adventure by anything more than the most petty illustrations of the doings of the Indian Themis. At last there came a change, and of so startling a character, that neither during the remainder of my sojourn there, nor for a long time after, had I anything to complain of in the way of listlessness or apathy. It chanced that I one day entered the court-house at one door just as a mixed group of guards and offenders were leaving it by another. I had just time to recognize among them the, to me, unmistakable features of the Hindoo Gholab, but whether there as a custodian or infractor of the laws I was then unable to make out. It mattered little, however, as I knew where to obtain easy and certain information of any and everything connected with the administration of justice. On my return to my quarters, I found that the very men whom I wished to meet with were there, and were then discussing with some brother officers the details of a crime of an extraordinary nature, which had just come to light in that district. Several Hindoo girls had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared under the waters when performing their ablutions in the sacred stream, drawn under and devoured by alligators. Such was the general belief, until the body of one of them chanced to be picked up lower down the river, totally unmutilated, and deprived of certain valuable ornaments, which the young devotee was known to have had on when she went in. For a good while justice was completely at fault, but these ornaments having been traced to the possession of two men, over whose doings the strictest watch was preserved, the result was, that they were apprehended in a covered boat moored in the middle of the stream, almost in the act of despoiling one of their victims. It was supposed that a skillful diver, watching the opportunity of one being separated from the rest, rose through the waters, fixed a strong ligature to one of the lower limbs, and then dived off, whilst a confederate in the boat, by means of a rope and hold or purchase of some kind at the bottom of the river, drew the struggling swimmer irresistibly down, when death soon put an end to all efforts to escape.

"While these particulars were being narrated I became more and more agitated, until I could no longer keep my seat. 'Why, Major,' said one, 'you seem disturbed; can there be anything in the doings of these wretches of sufficient pungency to quicken—'

"'Stop,' said I, for I saw he was about to quiz my equanimity, 'don't treat this matter lightly. I confess I am not a little agitated or a little confused at present, but—I have heard all you say, and, what is more, I have seen—'

"'What have you seen?'

"'I have seen the face of a man whom I never thought, and certainly never desired, to meet again.'

"'Of whom do you speak?'

"'Gholab.'

"'Why, that is the name of one of the villains accused as I have just informed you.'

"'Great Heavens!' I exclaimed; 'but no, no, it is impossible; he could not approach a running stream, much less—and here, here, of all places; his dread of water, his pitiable shrinking away from its vicinity—'

"Something very like a burst of laughter from all assembled in the room here greeted me.

"'My good Major, dread of water! Pitiable shrinking away from its vicinity! Why, this fellow Gholab is one of the most (if not the most) daring, skillful and enduring divers of the East.'

"In a fever of agitation I demanded to be shown the remains of the latest victim. I was taken to where they lay. The attendants were about to disrobe the upper part of the body, but I pointed to the feet, and bade them uncover it there. They lifted the mat with which it was concealed, and there, round the slender ankle, was the circular band-like mark, the exact counterpart of that which I had beheld long before, when the happy home of one of my dearest friends was turned into a house of bitterest mourning.

"Unknown to the accused I was present at the trial. Gholab—the other was hardly a sane being—in turn accused the alligators, many of which monsters infested the stream, and vociferously protested his own innocence, even when the bangle-like fetter, chain and rope, which had been the instruments of murder, and which, as well as the ornaments of the poor victim, had been traced to his possession, were laid on the table before him. When these things were produced, I came from my station somewhat in the rear of the accused, advanced toward the table, keeping my face averted from them, and then taking up the chain and fetter, turned slowly round and confronted them with the evidences of guilt in my hand. For a few seconds the gaze of Gholab, though piercing and intense to the last degree, was evidently more of wonder than alarm; but suddenly recognition shot into his brain, and may I never again behold such terror and despair in the depths of a human soul (for in his glowing eyeballs it seemed all unveiled) as were then opened up like a vision into Hades before me. He stood rigid, immovable, and when the trial went on spoke never a word again, though so fiercely animated before. Still the trial went on, and the Judge was about to pronounce sentence of death, when, starting suddenly from his seeming trance, Gholab threw up his arms and with a wild cry fell back in a fit of horrible convulsions. The unspoken sentence of a Judge more potent had not only gone forth, but had been executed too; the man was dead—"

"And you think the circular abrasions round the ankle of young Westerton were—"

"The marks of the alligator's teeth."

"And what became of the other—the cousin?"

"He did not live even to inherit. The old Squire dragged on a broken life for some time, evincing little interest in anything, and rarely showing himself beyond his own doors, never beyond his grounds. One day, however, he seemed suddenly to have formed a strange resolution, which was neither more or less than to drain the lake; he summoned a large body of laborers, and set them to work to perform the almost impracticable task. His nephew, who had not been near the spot since the catastrophe which restored him to his old position of heir to the Westerton estates, as soon as he heard of the old man's doings, urged either by apprehensions of a far more formidable character—namely, lest something might be revealed—hastened down at once, first to use his influence with his uncle, and, that failing, to stop the work on his own authority. As to the old man, he could not be prevailed on to consent to do so, steadily refusing at last to utter even a single word on the subject of his nephew's complaints, but quietly persevering with his design. In fear and rage the latter hurried to the workmen, and ordered them to desist. The foreman, however, having heard how matters stood, refused to stop without the direct orders of the Squire himself; a refusal which so enraged Westerton that he seized the man by the throat, and a personal altercation and struggle ensued, which ended in the former being thrown back into the water. Of course he was quickly extricated, but through the neglect of proper precautions, severe cold and fever ensued, which, passing through the stages of a delirium, in which he uttered words now best forgotten, finally led to his death. Who shall say whether retributive justice did not show itself in this. At all events, whoever they were who participated in the death of my friend, they are gone where the shortcomings of human justice are unknown, and, let us add, where the limits of human long-suffering and human mercy are far exceeded."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Philosophy of Sleep.

From the Spectator.

Nine-tenths of makind believe that fatigue yields sleep as a sort of inevitable consequence, and so to most men it does, but there are constitutions in which fatigue involves sleeplessness, to which sleep until they have rested is absolutely impossible. Some men appear to have a control over sleep almost as absolute as they have over their limbs, to be able, so to speak, to compel the faculties to go to bed whenever it is convenient. The present writer can very nearly do that, can, that is, unless under strong mental emotion, rely on going to sleep in five minutes in almost any attitude, at any hour of the day, and under almost any conditions, a sermon being perhaps the one most decidedly favorable. Some men, again, seem to have almost an incapacity of sleep, cannot get it except in a perfect silence quite unattainable in London, or perfect darkness, or at some fixed time, or in some peculiar attitude after a long period of bodily quiescence. They are "bad sleepers," and sleeplessness is, we suspect, one of the most frequent and most annoying concomitants of civilized life. One man of this kind tries to sleep by repeating the multiplication table, to "fatigue the brain into sleep," says the *Cornhill* essayist, but, as we should think, to refresh the brain by giving it work to do which requires no exertion at all. Instinct is almost always true, and the man who tries this trick, instinctively repeats bits, say, of well known poetry, not of poetry which he remembers only by mental effort. A great missionary troubled with sleeplessness used to say that he always repeated the Lord's Prayer till Satan sent him to sleep to get rid of it, and he never found the receipt fail. He rested the brain by a repetition which excluded thought and did not tax the memory, the Lord's Prayer being with most Englishmen, like the multiplication table, one of the very few things recalled without mental effort, or which often survive the decay of memory. This device operates, however, with very few, and a much better one, day-dreaming for five minutes, with still fewer. Some men find relief in washing, and that is sensible enough, the rough trituration of a towel, or still better of the flesh-brush, directing an extra supply of blood to the skin, to the great relief of the brain. The air-bath, once so strongly believed in, depends on the same principle. All Anglo-Indians assert that a cool head is the great condition of ready sleep, and if this is so, which is almost certain, a water pillow ought to induce it, an experiment, we believe, scarcely tried. The Anglo-Indians use pillows covered with a singularly fine cane, the glaze on which never heats, but the pillow itself should be cool. We suspect that the particularly nasty Western contrivance, the feather or down pillow, which heats the head, and which no amount of clean covers will keep really clean, is one cause at least of sleeplessness. Hindoos, the mass of whom use no pillow at all, but either lie prone or sleep on the arm, seem to command sleep almost at will, repudiate most emphatically the Western idea that a man was meant to sleep seven hours out of the twenty-four. Of all empirical remedies, however, the most certain is food. An idea has become current in England for years, originating, we believe, entirely in the social change as to the hour of meals, that eating is unfavorable to sleep; but the idea, as the *Cornhill* points out, is opposed not only to analogy, but to experience. All animals, all children, all savages, and all races which take no wine sleep immediately after eating. Who does not feel sleepy immediately after lunch, if he is stupid enough to eat a meal invented in order that by eating without enjoyment one may lose a little of one's capacity for work. Half the sleeplessness of great cities is due to the absurd hours we select for food. A savage eats and sleeps as a dog does; a Hindoo, fortunately for himself, is compelled by his creed to eat just before he sleeps, being prohibited from cooking twice in the same sun; but a civilized man eats, then while digestion ought to be going on does half the work of his life, and then, just as the body becomes wakeful again, settles himself into a bed specially constructed to bring the blood to his head. Of course feeding time will not be altered for the sake of sound sleep, nor fashion yield to hygiene, but it is possible to eat something at bed time, if only a crust, and if men who take wine would take it then, instead of after dinner—a villainously unsocial suggestion—they would find half their difficulty disappear. Still even with this fact clear, much more is still required which science alone can afford. It must be possible to reduce the flow of blood to the brain and to still excitable nerves without drugs, and if we could do it the diminution of misery would be enormous. Any system which really increased the average capacity for sleep would benefit nervous disease, increase the hopefulness of great cities, and probably diminish perceptibly the average of lunacy. There are physiologists working among us painfully endeavoring to ascertain the laws which connect mind and matter; will not some one of them utilize his knowledge and earn an enduring reputation by a successful attack on the great foe of great cities—the habit of sleeplessness?

Ocean Telegraphs—How the Circuit is to be Completed.

From the Saturday Review.

After the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, it is impossible to doubt that in a very few years the whole earth will be enveloped in a complete network of telegraphic wires. It is astonishing even now to see upon the map how few are the links remaining to be completed in order to bring this great work to a close. Not only is all Europe satisfactorily supplied with telegraphic communication, but India has a system which would be tolerably sufficient if it were but kept in working order. The connection between England and India is maintained in a fitful manner by several partially distinct lines, none of which, however, are at all in a satisfactory state. Russia has carried her wires as far as Irkutsk, and is engaged in extending them to the shores of the Pacific, at Nicolaefsk. From thence it will be practicable to reach Pekin, a point which may be attained with still greater ease by an extension of our Indian system from Rangoon, through Singapore, to China. Australia, already furnished with a working coast line, may with almost equal facility be connected with Singapore; and when these undertakings shall have been completed, which ought not to be the work of more than a few years, the telegraphic engineer will have no more worlds to conquer. Considering how recent a thing the electric telegraph is in any shape, and how very short a time has elapsed since the difficulties of ocean telegraphy have been reduced to moderate proportions, the progress already made is the surest guarantee of still more rapid advances in the next few years. The time has come when not only the work to be done can be fairly estimated, but some sound conclusions may be drawn as to the easiest mode of bringing it to completion.

The two great tasks which fall to the lot of England are to improve the efficiency of the service between England and India, and to extend it, by way of Singapore, both to China and Australia. The report of the committee which recently inquired into these matters states fairly enough the existing difficulties of the Indian Telegraph, and the policy by which they may best be surmounted. It is only over a comparatively short section that the Indian communication is dependent on a single wire. From Kurrachee to Bunder Abbas, and thence to Bushire on the Persian Gulf, the only connection is by a submarine cable, which, however, being under English management, has done its work far more efficiently than the remainder of the line. At Bushire, the line forks to Teheran and Tiflis on the east, and to Bagdad and Diarbekr on the west. The former of these lines connects itself with the European system through Russia, the latter through Turkey, and both have been used to a considerable extent as alternative and competing routes. A third line branches off at Diarbekr, and passes through Syria to Alexandria, where it connects with the Malta and Alexandria line, and so completes the communication with England without using the lines through European Turkey. With so many alternative routes, it might have been expected that something like an efficient service would have been maintained. Perhaps it is not altogether surprising that the expectation should not have been fully realized. To get to Constantinople, a message may have to be manipulated by French, Belgian, and Dutch administrators; by Prussian, Austrian, and divers other German officials; and, worst of all, by Italian, Servian, and Wallachian agents. A terrible possibility of errors and delays is thus opened out, but all this might be put into order if it were not for the insuperable obstacles presented by the Turkish route. The convention on the subject between the Porte and England was stringent enough, but, like most other Ottoman arrangements, it won't work. One English inspector writes that messages from Kurrachee to Fao, at the head of the Persian Gulf, where the superintendence of English officers ceases, travel with reasonable expedition; but it is all useless, because the next stage is worked by the Turks themselves. "The Bagdad men report seventy or eighty messages on hand, send twelve or fifteen, and then smoke hookahs, or say their prayers for two or three hours, during which time Fao hears nothing of them." Another officer reports that the Turkish failure is becoming chronic, and that no good will be done until the

management is placed in English hands. The result is that the average communications with India occupy more than a week, while in some instances the Peninsular and Oriental steamers carry letters faster than the telegrams which preceded them have traveled by electricity. It is a wonderful proof of the extreme importance of the telegraph that, in spite of all this mismanagement in the Turkish section, and of scarcely less in the local Indian lines, almost all the business with India is even now conducted by telegraph, and that at an enormous expense. It is possible that some of the competing lines may eventually supply or correct the defects of the Bagdad section, but at present the efficiency of the Russian system is neutralized by the sluggishness and incapacity of the Persian officials who have to complete the transmission to Bushire; while the Malta and Alexandria cable is of little service, because it is severed from the main line by the short and purely Turkish wire to Diarbekr, which to the ordinary defects of management adds defects of construction peculiar to itself. The Committee have emphatically declared their opinion that the Indian traffic ought not to be dependent on a single line, and that the competition of a new line is the most hopeful mode of putting a little life and intelligence in the place of Turkish and Persian apathy.

Two projects have been suggested, both of which are referred to by the Committee with approval. One of these is to lay a second submarine cable, or a duplicate land line from Kurrachee to Bunder Abbas, and thence to Ispahan, so as to improve the connections with the Russian line, and avoid all the annoyance which Turkish incapacity has caused. This would be very valuable if the new Persian lines were placed under English control (as indeed is proposed;) but without that privilege the exchange from Turkey to Persia might prove of doubtful advantage. The other plan is to carry a line from the terminus of the Malta and Alexandria system at Suez, along Egypt to a point in the Red Sea, whence the communication would be by a new submarine cable to Aden and Kurrachee. This would entirely dispense with the assistance of Turkey and Persia, and the Egyptian Government is liberal enough to give the utmost facilities for European management. Objections on the score of cost may be raised, although those founded on the supposed risks to submarine cables may perhaps now be considered as set at rest. If it were necessary to choose between the two projects it might be difficult to select, but there is no reason whatever why the doubling of the Persian line, and the construction of the Egyptian and Red Sea alternative line, should not go on side by side. There is work enough for both to do at remunerative prices, and the sooner it is commenced the better for every one concerned with Indian business. The committee equally urge the importance of continuing the Indian lines from their present extreme point in the neighborhood of Rangoon along the Malay peninsula to Singapore, and thence to China on the one hand and Australia on the other. This enterprise is known to be peculiarly free from engineering difficulty. The whole distance to the various ports of China may be completed without a single stretch of deep sea line; and though the Atlantic has been conquered, no telegraphic engineer is blind to the economy of a cable which can be repaired at any point with little trouble or expense. The branch from Singapore to Australia is not quite so favorably circumstanced. The passage through the Straits would require a cable of unusual strength to meet the risk of injury from anchors; but our experience of the English Channel enables us to ascertain precisely the requisite conditions, and the cost of applying them. One link is already supplied by the land telegraph through Java, and a few hundred miles of sea of unknown depth between Timor and Port Essington in Australia completes the difficulties which will have to be surmounted. All the rest of the work will be easier than the construction of any ocean telegraph at present in existence; and if the Atlantic Ocean is so mapped out as to test the mettle of our engineers with the most formidable dangers, the configuration of the seas through which the track to Australia and China lies is almost the best that could be desired for telegraphic enterprise. Strangely enough, the more difficult and brilliant enterprise has been first successfully assailed; but it cannot be long before the easier, though scarcely less useful undertaking, will be brought to an equally happy conclusion. Australia has shown an amount of zeal in the matter which has not yet been fairly responded to by England; but if we are not mistaken, a new era has opened for telegraphic extension since the depressing failures of the American expeditions have been atoned for by a success which has fulfilled the most sanguine hopes.

Signboards.

The *Spectator* reviews Mr. HOTTEN's curious work on "Signboards." We extract:

At present almost all innkeepers employ names already often employed, and the main object of the antiquarian who attends to the subject is to discover the origin of a long but still limited list of titles. In this search he will be materially aided by Mr. LARWOOD and Mr. HOTTEN's compilation, divided as it is into chapters according to the motive of each series of signs. Thus there are historic and commemorative signs, heraldic signs, signs taken from animals and monsters, birds and fowls, fishes and insects, flowers and trees, from saints and martyrs, trades and professions, a few which Mr. HOTTEN describes as topographical—no pun—and a few more humorous and satirical. Some of the historical signs tell their own story, as, for example, the "Kings of Prussia" which were put up all over England while Voltairian FREDERICK was supposed to be fighting the battle of English Protestantism, but some require explanation. The Sultans were once favorite signs, MURATH and SOLIMAN being common, chiefly, we imagine, because the owners of houses with those signboards sold coffee and tobacco. KOULI KHAN was celebrated on a sign in Newcastle, he having given Englishmen a right to trade with Persia, from which our great grandfathers expected immense advantages, and might, had the permission been used, have gained some. There are two "Grave Maurices" still in London, GRAVE MAURICE being the Graff Maurice of Nassau, who was popular for his resistance to Spain in the Netherlands. Most English signs of the kind, however, have English heads on them, Kings, Generals, Admirals or politicians, but one physician has a place, Dr. BUTLER, who invented a medical ale, and who is the original of the "Butler's Head" sign, usually supposed to be derived from the name of that kind of manservant. One or two poets have been thus celebrated. "Jonson's Head" was the name of a tavern in the Strand in 1655, and "Shakespeare's Head" is still one of the commonest signs, but of modern poets Lord BYRON is the "only one who has been exalted to the signboard." An actor or two have been painted as signs, the "Garrick's Head" for example, having been put up in GARRICK's lifetime, but JOE GRIMALDI seems to have been the last thus honored. It is scarcely the fashion now to record eminence in this style, and though there may be a "Lord Clyde" here and there, it will be long before we see a "Tennyson's Head" or a "Gladstone Arms." In the North the heroes of popular songs were sometimes promoted to signs, "Robin Adair," for example, being frequent, but in the South only one such hero has been found, and he is "Jim Crow," a curious evidence of the innate vulgarity of a people without traditions or old ballad literature. "Toby Philpot," however, a well-known sign, was taken from a song on a man named PAUL PARNELL, a Yorkshire farmer, who drank in his lifetime £2,000 worth of Yorkshire stingo at twopence a pint from a single cup, and who was praised by O'KEEFE in a roaring "ditty" under the characteristic nickname. Celebrity of this kind is usually fleeting. "From the perusal of this catalogue we can draw one conclusion, namely, that only a few of what we have termed 'historical signs' outlive the century which gave them birth. If the term of their duration extends over this period, there is some chance that they will remain in popular favor for a long time. Thus, in the case of most heroes of the last century, few publicans will certainly know anything of the Marquis of Granby, Admiral RODNEY, or the Duke of Cumberland, yet their names are almost as familiar as the 'Red Lion' or the 'Green Dragon,' and have indeed become public-household words. Once that stage past, they have a chance of continuing another century or two, namely, when those heroes are so completely forgotten that the very mystery of their names becomes their recommendation, such as the 'Grave Morris,' the 'Will Sommers,' the 'Jack of Newbury,' &c." "Jack of Newbury" is still a sign in Finsbury, though the world has forgotten that he was once the greatest clothier in England, and led a hundred men equipped at his own expense into the battle of Flodden.

Heraldic and emblematic signs are almost all taken from the arms of great families now forgotten, and many quaint signs have this origin, the "Blue Boar," for example, now so common, being a Yorkist sign, the blue boar having been a badge of RICHARD, father of EDWARD IV. RICHARD III.'s was a white boar, and after his death all the "White Boars" were painted blue, to avoid annoyance from the successful pretender. The "Hawthorn" was probably adopted as HENRY VII.'s badge, the "Gun" or "Cannon" was the emblem of the later TUDORS, the "Rising Sun," the "White Lion," the "Red Lion," the "Portcullis," the "Feathers," the "Rose," the "Dolphin," and many others were all originally badges. So were the "Cross Keys," the old Papal emblem, and the "Globe and Compasses," taken from the Joiners' arms, the "Three Tuns," from the Vintners' arms, the "Golden Cup," or the "Cup," from the Goldsmiths' arms, the "Hammer and Crown," from the Blacksmiths'. the "Wheatsheaf," from those of the CECILS, the "Greyhound," from the CLINTONS, the "White Horse," from the HOWARDS, and so on.

The choice of beasts seem to have been limited, very few occurring which, like the tiger, do not occur on arms. Leopards do, and there are therefore leopards. Not one uncommon animal is recorded on Mr. HOTTEN's list, and the infinite majority of animal signs are derived from dogs, horses, cows, sheep, cats, hares, foxes, badgers, and other well known beasts. An obvious reason for this limitation is the difficulty felt by artists in copying what they had not seen, but as the Zoological Gardens are now accessible, we may recommend vintners in want of a sign to the animal kingdom. Among birds the eagle has been the most common sign, but we have also the phœnix, the swan, the duck, the hen, the raven, the stork, the crane, the cock—though the cock and bottle meant originally the bottle and spigot—the falcon, the magpie, the owl, and indeed every bird well known in England. The fishes are few, the "Dolphin" being the most frequent, and originally a punning compliment to the Dauphin. We have, however, the "Salmon," the "Eel," the "Mackerel," and the "Mermaid," which Mr. HOTTEN classes among fishes, and in which one-half of England believes devoutly to this day, so devoutly that almost any absurd figure will take in the country-folk. Of insects only the "Bee" and "Grasshopper" are known to be used, and of flowers the "Rose alone has been extensively patronized, the "Blue Bell," a common sign in the east of England, being, we believe, though Mr. HOTTEN doubts it, a bell painted blue, and not a flower. Among fruits the "Pear Tree," "Cherry Tree" and "Apple Tree" are the only signs of frequent recurrence, but the "Peach Tree" is found, and in Lancashire the "Cotton Tree" is becoming quite a favorite sign in Manchester. There, too, is the only curious vegetable sign, the "Oxnobie," from the local name of a much liked kind of potato.

Biblical signs were once very common, but they are, we believe, dying out. We have, however, many "Adam and Eves" and "Noah's Arks," and the "Flaming Sword," while the "Dove and Rainbow," "Jacob's Well," the "Brazen Serpent," the "Two Spies," "Sampson," "Goliah," "King David," the "Salutation," "Angel," and the "Baptist's Head" are still found in old towns, and even in London. The "Angel," indeed, is one of the commonest signs in England, the angel commemorated being, it is supposed, the one who appeared to Mary, though usually represented nowadays by a figure taken from the Mercury on some Roman coin. We may add in this connection that Bacchus, Juno and Hercules seem to be the only heathen deities still worshipped in inns, though "Vulcan" was once a very favorite Dutch sign. There is little to be said of signs with quasi-sacred names on them. There are few of them in England, though an inn still exists at Dawdley called "St. Peter's Finger," and one "Devil's Head" is known to be left at Royston, Herts. The "Lamb and Flag" is still common, but its original meaning has been happily forgotten, and very few persons who frequent the "Man in the Moon" are aware that he is supposed to be the person who gathered sticks on the Sabbath day, who was stoned to death for so doing, and who was then put up in the moon as a warning to all persons, a little legend we recommend to the careful credulity of Scotchmen.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Southern States of Germany—Their Probable Incorporation with the Northern League.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

The decomposition of the Southern League is complete. As you may remember, Baron PFORDTEN, the Bavarian Minister, on first appearing in the Prussian headquarters at Nikolsburg to sue for peace, failed to obtain his object. Hopes, however, being held out to him that his prayer might be granted subsequently, he did not return home, but remained in the neighborhood waiting for the development of events. He was not long held in suspense. No sooner had Austria deserted her allies and concluded an armistice in which they had no share than Count BISMARCK signified to the Bavarian Premier that now he had no objection to open negotiations with him. Baron PFORDTEN eagerly responded to the call, immediately repairing to headquarters, and intimating his willingness to close the inglorious campaign he had been carrying on against an unconquerable foe. But what was his dismay on hearing from the victor's lips that, although he had appeared in the name of the Southern League, he would be regarded only as a Bavarian agent, and not allowed to make any overtures on behalf of his allies. The sad alternative left him under these circumstances was either to expose his own country to new defeats, or to compound alone, and leave his friends to take care of themselves. In this strait he did not belie his character as a Minister and a diplomatist. He had not in vain enjoyed a continental notoriety for the address evinced on many a previous occasion in demonstrating the invalidity of any laws and treaties which it would have been inconvenient to observe; he had not undeservedly been famous for one day denying the claims of the Schleswig-Holsteiners and declaring them legitimate the next; and he determined not to be outdone by the Austrian diplomatists on an occasion giving so capital an opportunity for shining in Punic faith. Accordingly, he just threw Wurtemberg, Darmstadt and Baden overboard, and, trying to save his own Bavarians, acceded to an armistice, in which no mention was made of his political friends. Of the latter, whose anger I leave you to imagine, Wurtemberg has now sent a special ambassador to Gen. MANTEUFFEL, who commands at Wurzburg, having been given to understand in reply to an humble inquiry that there was no occasion for this Government to receive so many minor emissaries at headquarters. The Grand Duke of Baden is accorded a more lenient treatment. The son-in-law of WILLIAM I., he would have been happy to side with him in the war, but was carried away by the League at a time when Prussia, having withdrawn her troops from the south, could not have protected him. He has now dismissed his *Austriacante* Cabinet, appointed another favorable to Prussian supremacy, and sent HERR VON RAGGENBACH, his late Minister and a member of the National Association, to Nikolsburg to sue for and to pray, moreover, for his reception into the Northern alliance. This is the first Southern potentate who, more Bismarckian than BISMARCK himself, entreats permission to present part of his sovereign rights to this Government, when the highest avowed ambition of the latter is confined to dominion over the North. As to the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the only one who remains to be accounted for, he is the brother-in-law of the Czar, and is said to be in good hopes that a man of such exalted connections will not be held responsible for any amount of mischief done. Perhaps he is not far wrong in counting upon the protection of kith and kin. It is positively believed here that Prussia, though insisting upon the annexation of that portion of his territory situate north of the river Main, contemplates indemnifying the royal sufferer by a slice or two of Bavaria.

Napoleon's Attempt at Mediation—His Hopes and Disappointments.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

There are few who refuse to do justice to the Emperor of the French for the zeal and perseverance which he brought to the arduous task of inducing Prussia and Austria to listen, on the very morrow of a great battle, to counsels of peace. They do not doubt that he was actuated by a sincere desire to render service to Europe in general, as well as to the belligerent themselves, by endeavoring to put an end to a contest which had cost so much blood, and which was pregnant with peril for the future. They admit that his object in recommending the bases of the preliminaries of peace was to evolve from the situation in which military successes had placed both parties the elements of agreement. The exertions of the French representative who took part in the negotiations were limited to facilitating that agreement; and the influence of France was directed to extenuating as much as possible the results of the campaign, and recommending combinations conformable to justice and moderation. Italy, which at first consented to a suspension of hostilities for eight days, finally accepted the armistice, and the essential questions on which the continuance of the war depended being now resolved, there is reason to hope that in the stipulations of Nikolsburg may be found the guarantees of peace.

At the same time it is useless to deny that the expectations, I will not say the hopes, of every man in France *have been signally disappointed*. With very rare exceptions, all who thought and spoke on the subject entertained the firm conviction that *the fortune of war would be in favor of Austria*; and there is little doubt that this conviction was shared by the Emperor NAPOLEON himself. Few, if any, supposed that the Prussians, with all the advantage of their famous needle-gun, and even with the aid of the Italians, were a match for the Austrians. The Emperor was so confident, that, with all his habitual reserve, he hardly concealed the *hope that he should obtain the Rhine Provinces without the cost of a single man or a single écu*. It was to him that Prussia, when reduced to the condition in which Austria is now placed, would turn; and to his mediation she would trust to guarantee her territories, or what might remain of them. There is no injustice in believing that this mediation would have been afforded, and the guarantees given on conditions advantageous to France. It was by no fault of the Emperor if the two great Powers of Germany rushed madly on to their destruction; and if a labor devolved upon him similar to that which he has now undertaken, no one could dispute the justice of the maxim that the laborer is worthy of his recompense; *and the recompense, in this case, would have been acquisition of territory*. All this Count BISMARCK knew, or guessed. It made him combine all the elements of success at his command, by fair means or by foul. Aware of the price he was expected to pay in the event of losing the desperate enterprise he was entering upon, *it has made him more obdurate toward his vanquished enemy;* and whether it will make him more complacent toward the Prince who, instead of being a mediator on his behalf, is doing that duty for Austria is a question more easily asked than answered.

I believe that, however culpable in the affair of the Duchies, the sympathies of the public generally were in France, as elsewhere, rather on the side of Austria than of Prussia. Indeed, so far as France is concerned, nothing can exceed the astonishment still felt at the promptitude and the energy displayed by Prussia. Even now people can hardly realize the fact that Prussia, with a population not half that of this country or that of Austria, could put into the field so gigantic a force; that her Generals could handle them with a rapidity and ease which Frenchmen believed only characterized their own military chiefs; that she could have won every battle with facility; and that her final victory has given her such an immense increase of power. And it must be added that those who have hitherto set comparatively little value on Liberal institutions are forced to admit that there is now but one way for France to compete successfully with her great neighbor—namely, in the extension of public liberties.

Disturbances at Vienna—Disorganized Condition of Affairs.

Correspondence of the Paris Debats.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

For some days past there has been a kind of *émeute*, but an *émeute* of the German kind—without cries or menaces—before the Police-office. Workmen exhausted by hunger came to ask for labor or bread. A supply of the latter for one week was given, but afterward? The Emperor, the Empress and some of the grandees have given liberally to this crowd, who are dispirited and homeless from want. The proclamation of the state of siege is explained by what takes place here each day. The time had come when the civil authority would have found itself disarmed in the presence of a double agitation. But the proclamation of the state of siege ought to have been dated in 1766. There is one paragraph of the proclamation by which corporal punishment is to be inflicted for certain crimes. In fact, the old Austrian policy has won back the old ground which it had lost under the pressure of recent events. On this head one of the leading ministers said: "The European Powers who are good enough to interest themselves in our behalf by recommending to us a new system should at the same time give us two things which are necessary to put it in practice—the assurance of a long peace and money without interest." While waiting for these two conditions to be realized, Austria is acting like a military power that was soon to have all Europe to fight. Peace, it is said, will be made next week between the two sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, and yet every measure is taken as if hostilities were at hand. Meanwhile there is great depression. The army, it is said, will not fight. The soldiers have lost confidence in their officers, and moreover there are national rivalries among the soldiers. The Hungarians and Croats of the Southern army look down upon the Czechs and Austrians of the army of the North. The Sclaves, who are now putting forward their national pretensions at Vienna, say that they are 15,000,000, and that they represent nearly half the Empire. This does not look propitious for the consolidation of the Empire. I am informed from a good source that the party of Deak will shortly be overborne by the ultras of Hungary, who demand the Constitution of 1848, with a separate Hungarian Ministry and Parliament. Deak's party still recommend moderation and patience, but there are events in preparation on the Danube which will find an echo along the Hungarian frontier and which may precipitate a crisis. The Moldo-Wallachian Army are *en échelon* so as to be in a position to meet an attack of the Turkish troops which they anticipate, while Russia has made an advance to Radzivilow. Will the excitable imaginations of the Hungarians remain calm in this state of things? It is to be desired that they may, but it is impossible to say. A statesman has thus defined the situation of the Empire: "Austria is a mighty ruin which is falling to pieces, but which may be kept up by strong props."

The Vastness of the Revolution—Bismarck's Ambitious Schemes.

From the London Times July 3.

There is something so amazing in the vastness of the revolution which these last few weeks have accomplished in central Europe that it is not without some effort we succeed in taking in all its consequences, even by slow degrees. Prussia has Germany—all Germany—in her power, and it depends upon her alone whether or not she will deal with it as Piedmont dealt with Italy in 1860. Piedmont found it easy enough to annex the whole of Italy, and, although the digestion turned out, as was predicted, a far more difficult and laborious task than the mere swallowing, still few people at the present day, whether in or out of Italy, would wish CAVOUR's work undone; few people would deny that the union of Italy has been a step in the right direction toward a better arrangement of European matters. It will not be difficult to prove, perhaps, that the work of Count BISMARCK, so much more colossal and momentous than that of the Italian statesman—that the unification of Germany may produce results even more beneficial to the world. The alternative lies between the "Divine rights" of Princes and the vital interests of their people; between thirty-six Reigning Houses, whose sovereign rank was at the best times nominal, and a nation of thirty-six millions which is anxious to take its place in the European concert, and has all the will and power to maintain it. *Bismarck sees the horizon widening before him as he advances; he feels the ground more solid beneath his feet at every step.* Before Sadowa the path was to be smoothed before him by a Confederacy. Kings, Electors and Grand Dukes were to be disposed of by the convenient and thoroughly German process of mediatisation. But now immediate annexation and absolute dominion is the word. Quarrels are picked with those who are to be dispossessed; extreme regard is shown to "the wishes of the populations;" great anxiety is evinced as to the "serious political consequences;" anything like a recall of the runaway Princes might entail. *In a word, Prussia holds now, as the saying is, "the sword by the hilt."* She has it in her power to carry on annexation on a very grand scale, and she is determined to make the best of her position; she has settled accounts with Austria; she is easy on the score of Russia, against whom she holds Poland in leash, and she affects to have France's assent to anything she may see fit to undertake. *She is left face to face with Germany, and upon every part of Germany she posseses a variety of means of coercion.* In the North she claims the right of conquest, the actual fact of possession, the exigencies of her geographical position, the consideration of strategic expediency. In the South she urges the provocation she had to endure, the aggressions to which she has been exposed, the war expenses and other pecuniary indemnities she is entitled to: the helplessness of those small States, the proneness of these petty Courts to look abroad for support and protection, their mean jealousies, petty ambitions, plots and treacheries; the necessity of precluding any possibility of foreign interference in the affairs of the common Fatherland. After taking the North in self-defence, she must secure the South for its own sake; for it is too small, it lies too close on the frontier, to be trusted with the dangerous privilege of self-defence. Grasping as Prussian policy may appear to us, it is eminently patriotic in German eyes, and German opinion is fast setting in Count BISMARCK's favor, whether he carries everything before him by his sole absolute will, or whether he deems it expedient to seek the sanction of a National Parliament.

The Effect of Sadowa on the Papacy.

From the London Spectator, July 26.

The results of this contest in Europe, if it ends, as all Englishmen now expect that it must end, in a complete final victory for Prussia, are so vast that the mind refuses to grasp them except one by one, and even then only at intervals. Just at this moment the British public can attend only to the effect of the campaign upon Austria and France, but it will modify the position of every Power in Europe in a nearly equal degree. France loses at once her dictatorship, and sinks, as the *Economist* has pointed out, into one of many coördinate Powers; Austria becomes the natural protector of the nationalities of the East, instead of the natural foe of the nationalities of the West; and Russia finds an impassable barrier erected between herself and the civilized half of the European world. With Germany constituted, it becomes useless for England to waste time and character in protecting an insolvent Mussulman horde, while Scandinavia gains an ally among whose immediate and pressing interests will be the freedom of the Baltic. Upon no Power, however, will the blow fall so heavily as on the Papacy, which lost at Sadowa infinitely more than it has forfeited during the last six disastrous years, for it lost the chance of regaining all. Had Austria won the game, and an Austrian army been billeted in Berlin, Rome would hardly have been evacuated within this generation, and Umbria and the Marches might have been replaced under the priestly sway its subjects so bitterly detest. This was too much for any except Cardinals to hope, and the Pope, who is at heart an Italian, and like other Italians thinks Germans and Frenchmen equally barbarians, could not bring himself to hope it, but even if Austria emerged uninjured all might be regained. NAPOLEON must die some time, or France be involved in war, and then Austria with its faithful population and its immovable policy would hasten to expiate a multitude of sins, and repair innumerable blunders, by a new instance of unswerving devotion to the interests of the Church. In a partitioned Italy the largest share would be assigned to St. Peter, that the theft of the remainder might be blessed, and Cardinals replaced in their districts would at last be enabled to sing heartily the *Te Deum Laudamus* which now they can only chant in faith. This hope which has lived six years in the breasts of the most despondent in the Vatican, in the worldly-wise Secretary of State ANTONELLI, as in the fanatic Grand Almoner DE MERODE, died with the intelligence of the victory of Sadowa. Austria was the last of the great Ultramontane Powers—for the Papacy does not blind itself to the fact that France is essentially Voltairian—and Austria as an Italian Power disappeared upon that field. The new Germany which is rising upon her ruins is either Protestant or, what is far more dangerous, liberal Catholic, is ruled by a House sternly, on points almost fanatically, Lutheran, and is guided by a Minister who within six months has informed the Pope that if he did not institute the King's nominee to the See of Cologne within three days the relation between Catholic Prussia and the Papal Chair should be finally dissolved. The world, as it appears to the Vatican, will be divided among six great States, and of these France will be Voltarian, Prussia Lutheran, Britain on all Papal questions Calvinistic, Russia Greek and hostile, Italy Catholic but anti-Papal, and Austria Papal, but bound by the evil prejudices of the Hungarians, who are anxious to be shown by the Church the way to heaven, but think they can see the road on earth for themselves. Spain is orthodox, to be sure, but then Spain is also sceptical, governed by men who detest all schism, but who also detest wars for a creed in which they only half believe; and then could Spain beat Italy? The prospect is dark on every side; Italy consolidated, Germany united, Austria moved eastward, Bavaria paralyzed, Spain left helpless, Rome seething with hatred under their feet, the poor priests are thrown back on Heaven and NAPOLEON as their only protectors, and while Heaven gives victory to infidels NAPOLEON refuses to intervene and save the faithful. The changes are all so sudden, too, and the men who conduct them so violent; there is no time for intrigue, and what can one do with a Protestant aristocrat like BISMARCK, who treats Popes as if they were petty princes, and compels them to consecrate Bishops as if a concordat were a secular treaty to be enforced by the bayonet, who does not even believe, like Mr. DISRAELI, that the "independence of the Papacy is essential to the European equilibrium?" Mr. DISRAELI is in power, it is true, but then his Ministry accepts orders from Orangemen, and if it did not, would not dare in the face of every English rector to interfere for Rome. Verily, Satan is abroad more visibly than in 1848, for then there was aid to be had from the Powers; in greater strength than in 1800, for then all depended on a single life, and a life in the long duration of the Papacy is scarcely an appreciable point of time. The new changes will be permanent, while NAPOLEON will pass away.

The Papacy has survived all things, even its own crimes, and prediction about its future may well be left by politicians to Dr. CUMMING, and those who believe that the worthy bee-master has penetrated the secret of the divine will, but the outlook for the temporal power is certainly a gloomy one. If Prussia succeeds, it is as certain as anything in politics can be that Italy will be left free from all other preoccupation to devote her whole energies, and the genius of a people among whom genius is endemic, to the possession of Rome, to the possession, that is, of a minute State inclosed in her dominion, filled with a population ardently Italian, and ruled always by Sovereigns who can no more divest their minds of Italian sympathies than they could divest their blood of iron. Those sympathies are parts of their mental organism, not subjects of its action. No "guarantee of the great Powers," the daily dream of the Vatican, is any longer possible, and NAPOLEON, even if willing to remain the sole foreigner within Italy, and therefore the sole object of the concentrated Italian hate which in Venetia has but deepened yearly through sixty years, cannot always have the power. Some day or other he will need the aid of Italy, or he will dread the force of Italy, and then the evacuation will be followed by the entry of the long-dreaded foe. Indeed it is by no means certain that the Convention of September will not be executed to the letter, for NAPOLEON wants no fresh enemies, is not anxious to furnish an excuse to Italy for adopting the alliance with Prussia into its permanent scheme of policy. In the Congress, moreover, which must one day legalize the results of this great war, the voice of Prussia as representative of Germany is sure to tell very heavily, and Prussia has hitherto adhered very fairly to her ally, whose services in Venetia in withdrawing so large a section of the Austrian army are felt by the military King to have been of the last importance. And then the shepherd will stand face to face with his flock, with no colley dogs between. *The temporal power must end, even should the Pope remain in Rome, or he could only be safe under Italian bayonets, and an Italian Pontiff exercising power through Italians only over an Italian population, must be either an Arch Priest or a Lieutenant-General of the secular Sovereign of Italy. Flight is the only alternative, and though this will be pressed upon the Pope by the Jesuits and the fanatics, who think his departure will disturb the order of the world, there are more moderate men around him, who ask whither he is to fly.* The hand of France will, he knows well, be heavier than that of Italy no Italian priest or prince will willingly live in Germany, the Balearic Isles are too isolated for a Court which is still one of the great centres of human action, and in Malta, the refuge toward which the mind of Pope PIUS most readily turns, he must conciliate a heretical power. The lodging, however, is no matter. No State will accept the Pope as King, and either in Malta or in Rome the Papacy will commence a new career, which may very easily be as great, possibly as long continued, as that which now appears to be drawing to its end. So invincible is the belief in many minds that truth can only be one in its manifestations as well as its reality, so great is the convenience of a living authority competent to decide *ex cathedrâ* all doubtful questions alike of belief and consciences, that it is hard to imagine the day when no great section of mankind will look up with reverence to the Pope. All Christain men and women must previously have acquired the courage to walk alone to Heaven, and we are far from that yet, as far probably as we are from the day when laws shall be useless because every one loves his neighbor as himself. Freed from the incumbrance as well as the temptations of the secular power, the Papacy may devote itself to theology and ecclesiastical organization, may in both initiate developments the effect of which shall be permanently felt throughout the world. Be it remembered, the "Papacy" as we call it for convenience, is not only a man, but also a vast organization, which draws to itself, as by irresistible attraction, mental power of every order, from that of the causist to that of the great administrator. The world is not yet safe from the chance of a great genius wielding the authority of the Catholic Church. Of late years the supply of brain has grown less because men of genius cannot be "Ultramontanes," cannot devote themselves to the support of a useless authority over an insignificant cluster of little provinces, and Ultramontanism has been the *sine qua non* of aspirants for power at Rome. The Papacy, hampered by the ascendancy of the Society of Jesus, who, formerly the opponents of centralization, now exaggerate the mystic claims of the Holy Chair till they become grotesque, has selected its agents badly, and raised men to the highest places who, like Cardinal CULLEN, for example, lack the intellectual serenity which is the unfailing accompaniment of brains of the foremost order. The struggle for temporal power once closed, there will be no need for applying a test which drives away able men, and a genius either on or behind the Holy Chair becomes once more a terrible possibility. *If such a man should arise, a man for instance, who saw how easily Rome could link herself with the social aspirations of the masses, who could give to her vast hierarchy, which still extends through every grade of human life, still dwells in palaces and lazarettos, among princes as among convicts, the order to defend the people, there may yet be a career before the Papacy as magnificent as the one which unless a miracle supervenes, must end with Pius IX.* Even without such a genius the change may be tremendous, for from the day of the extinction of the temporal power the Papacy must inevitably ally itself with Democracy, and in that simple fact what possibilities are not contained? She has nothing more to hope or fear from the Kings, everything to hope and fear from those masses who have not yet risen to the level at which men reject all guidance, who alone, of all the forces now rising, can coerce the intellectual class which has finally thrown off sacerdotal authority, and who are tending more rapidly day by day all over Europe toward organizations which Rome knows how to administer, which are in fact but poor imitations of many of her own Orders. We find associations of agriculture very difficult to manage, but the men who built Woburn did not, and Benedictines are not the people most likely to be blind to the powers and the difficulties inherent in coöperative life. We need not say we should regard such a transformation of the Papacy with alarm, for the sacerdotal caste seems to us, of all others, the worst fitted to lead the multitudes through the desert into the promised land which, as the French Utopians say, they see beyond the Red Sea, but the transformation has become possible, and Sodowa may yet be a date in the spiritual history of mankind.

Causes of Difference Between Russia and the New German Nation.

From the Moscow Gazette.

The consequences of the Prusso-Austrian war will be unfavorable to Russia. Causes of collision between Russia and the newly-enlarged Prussia, disposing of some thirty millions of people, *cannot fail to present themselves.* The two Powers will be compelled to develope their maritime forces upon the same internal sea, *which will become too small an area for those two great Powers.* As long as Austria was at the head of the Germanic Confederation, and was sufficiently powerful to insure her own independence, she, as a conservative Power, could have no cause for collision with Russia; all her aspirations were directed westward. Her position is now completely changed. Her rivalry with Prussia has now ceased, and Austria may, under certain circumstances, become the instrument *of a foreign policy directed against the interests of Russia.* Politicians hostile to Russia are already calculating the part which may be more efficaciously assigned to Austria in proceedings which will have for their object the weakening of Russia. The internal questions of Austria will remain unsolved despite all the efforts of her statesmen, for it is impossible to create a State without a national unity. When Austria shall have been excluded from the Germanic Confederation these questions could not even be approached. The Slaves and the Hungarians will no longer submit to the proponderance of the German element in Austria, as they have been compelled to do until now. On the other hand, the German population of Austria will not readily consent to submit themselves to other nationalities over which they have been accustomed to dominate. The German population will not fail to separate themselves from Austria, and to unite probably with Prussia. In that case, what would the Slaves do? They would evidently seek a powerful support in the Slave Empire *par excellence*—that is to say, Russia.

Polish Exiles.

From the London Times, July 20.

During the last few days a very interesting exhibition of objects connected with the late history of the Poles and their national characteristics, has been attracting a large number of visitors to Willis's rooms. The articles which constitute the display, and which comprise jewels of great beauty and value, have been offered by Polish ladies to assist young exiles from their own country who are finishing their studies at universities and colleges on the Continent. They are to be raffled for on the Art Union principle, but the drawing will not take place till December next. Among the prizes are diamond bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, finger-rings, watches and chains, while the stalls erected for the purpose of the exhibition are decorated with specimens of work either executed at Poland or by natives of that province in other lands. Among several things calculated to excite sympathy for the cause are some iron crosses struck in commemoration of the massacres perpetrated by the Russians on the defenceless, unarmed people in the streets of Warsaw on the 25th and 27th of February and the 8th of April, 1861. Some silver medals are also shown, made of the spoons, forks, vases and other articles of silver plate offered by the Polish nation during the late war, to be used for the national currency, but which on the termination of the insurrection were employed in the striking of medals in memory of gifts of lands made to the peasants by the National Government. There is a capital instrumental concert every evening during the bazaar, and altogether, both on account of the object of the exhibition and the excellence of the articles displayed, it is to be heartily recommended to the support of the public.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

A Saddening Retrospect of the War—What might have Been.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Monday, July 30, 1866.

To Prussia belongs not only the good fortune of gaining victories, but the monopoly of describing how she won them, and going over her battle-fields at her leisure. To Austria are left lamentation, reclamations, protests and Courts of Inquiry. On one point, however, the Austrian army is agreed—that, with a single exception, a surprise in the streets of a town by the Prussian horse of a detachment of their cavalry, the former have never gained a single success of any description whatever, and have throughout the campaign evinced an amount of circumspection and regard for their flanks and rear most creditable to their discretion, and most conclusive as to the value they put on their services to their King and country. When BENEDEK and his staff were attacked at Tobitschau by the Prussian Cuirassiers not a man expected to escape death or capture, but the enemy's Guards let them off very easily, though they were two squadrons strong, and BENEDEK and his staff and escort, all told, were not one hundred men, and several of those were in charge of led horses. As the subject is a large one it would be better, perhaps, not to open it at present, particularly as there is small chance of ever arriving at conclusions acceptable to both sides. There are most important points still to be determined, and the events preceding and conected with the battle of Koniggratz are only just coming out of the smoke into the light of day. It is as well to state the truth at once. The Austrian army was beaten before the 3d of July. It had lost *morale*. Its Generals were disobedient; they violated the orders of their chief. They got soundly beaten; their men lost confidence in them and in themselves, and became filled with despondency. It may be remembered that in my account of the night march on Dubenec I remarked how silent the men were. I did not then consider it significant, because I was not acquainted with the manners of the Austrian army; but I now know the silence was a sign that the men were out of heart, and that it was quite unusual. Those men had been either engaged with the Prussians or had heard of the result of the combats at Skalitz and elsewhere. They were down-hearted; they were cowed; and, although most of them fought bravely on the 3d of July, and many regiments displayed a courage and endurance which their enemy thoroughly appreciated, and which could not have been surpassed by any troops in the world, on the whole it must be said the army fought without confidence, and that it lacked spirit and that sentiment of hope and belief in success which gives a body of men *élan* and pervades them like a soul. BENEDEK perceived before the battle was fought that his army was not what it ought to be. It stands recorded as a solid and singular fact that when he fought that battle he believed he would be beaten. [Two days before the battle of Koniggratz the Commander-in-Chief sent a message to the Emperor, which must have shaken his very throne, "Sire, you must make peace!"]

It is only the closest student of military tactics who has by this time recognized the skill with which BENEDEK wheeled the whole of his enormous army into a new line in the short time between the combat of Jicin and the battle of Koniggratz. It was a most difficult and dangerous operation. The roads were narrow and bad, the enemy were on both flanks, the country wooded and close. When he sent the Archduke LEOPOLD's corps to confront the Prussians at Skalitz, he gave His Imperial Highness orders not to attack the enemy on any account, but to retire slowly under the fire of his artillery to a position indicated precisely for him, in which he would have been sustained by another *corps d'armée* already put in a most favorable line for defence, hoping thereby to draw on the Prussians from their vantage ground on the hills over Skalitz, and to procure for his own men the choice of positions. Had the Prussians attacked the Archduke, he was to fall back till he gained the ridge opposite to that from which they must have descended. His flanks were well protected, and he had nothing to do but carry out his orders and see his guns were not taken as he retreated. Then the Prussians would have had to attack the Archduke supported by one *corps d'armée*, and with two whole *corps d'armée* in reserve posted on rising ground, or would have had to retire again pursued in their turn, and if beaten they must have been separated from the other army and be driven through the passes into Silesia, while BENEDECK would have been left at liberty soon afterward to throw the whole of his victorious army on the Prussians advancing from Turnau. But the Archduke LEOPOLD did not obey his orders. On the contrary, he attacked the Prussians on the heights, and was repulsed and driven back and followed toward Skalitz, where the enemy took up another strong position, from which BENEDEK sought to dislodge them in vain. Thus one plan was frustrated. Then a fresh disaster occurred. The First Army Corps, commanded by Count CLAM GALLAS, and the Saxon army, under the Crown Prince, had been directed to watch the Prussians on the left coming from Munchengratz and Turnau, to avoid an action unless hardly pressed, in which case they were to retire steadily to Miletin, and, above all, not to attack the enemy. Instead of obeying these orders, the First Army Corps and the Saxons attacked the Prussians and were defeated. BENEDEK, who had taken up a strong position with his centre near Dubenec, his left toward Miletin, and his right covered by the river and by Josephstadt, found himself in the twinkling of an eye placed in a position of the greatest danger. His left was "in the air." The Prussians were not only on his left, but in his rear, and at the same time another great army was marching to effect its junction with them where he was altogether exposed. He instantly wheeled back his left and centre, and then retiring his right took up a line at Koniggratz at right angles to the line he had occupied to the west of Josephstadt. An examination of a good map, and a consideration of the distances to be traversed, as well as of the position of the combined armies of the Prussians, will give the military reader a better idea of the magnitude of the task and of the ability with which it was accomplished than any amount of written description. But BENEDEK did not shut his eyes to the danger of defeat and to the tremendous peril to which his army was exposed in the face of a much superior force, armed with a weapon which had produced a greater moral than physical effect, large as his losses had been, on his soldiers. "Sire, you must make peace!"—and the blow was struck. And now, indeed, the words were heard above all the confused voices in the Councils of the Empire—"Sire, you must make peace!" So Count MENSDORFF is, they say, going to his own chateau of Nikolsburg, where the King of Prussia and Count BISMARCK are lodged, and where the envoys of the peacemakers are assembled, to arrange the terms which Austria must accept as the price of her future security. The Archduke's friends—and they are many and powerful you may be sure—and Count CLAM-GALLAS' supporters, and the whole of the German nobility of Austria, disclaim their share in these dreadful disasters to their country. But it is alleged that the Archduke's misfortunes did not end at Skalitz. When BENEDEK was retiring from Olmutz he gave orders to the corps on his right to march in order of battle. The corps, however, did nothing of the kind, but marched with miles of baggage in the midst of the column, and with the guns so placed that they could not be defended or supported. When the report of the Military Commission is made public it is to be hoped the evidence of the witnesses will be given in full. The history of a defeat is always interesting, particularly when it was so very nearly a victory; for, in spite of BENEDEK's apprehensions, as near a victory for Austria was the day at Koniggratz up to the time when the enemy got into Klum, as any action which ended in a defeat could have been. The Austrians are very candid in admitting their defects and shortcomings, and it may yet be discovered who was the guilty blunderer who committed the fault by which the political map of Germany was at once smeared out with blood. My remarks are solely applicable to the military question, for I do not pretend to say here whether the change effected was desirable or not, but an Austrian certainly cannot think it was a good thing to lose the battle of Koniggratz. We hear that there is much anger in the Prussian camp at the sudden interruption to their victories, and that the soldiers yearn for an evening in the Volksgarten. There are soldiers at this side of the Danube quite as displeased, and the cavalry declare they will have no peace with the Prussians on any terms. The troops of the Southern Army are of the same mind, but Gen. JOHN, the Chief of the Archduke ALBRECHT's staff, is said to have altered his opinion on the subject of carrying on the war since he has investigated the condition of the North Army, and it is certain many of the latter are not so belligerent as their comrades of Italy. Whom is Austria to marry? The Thanes fall away from her on all sides. Nikolsburg has become the centre of Germany for the moment, and diplomatists cogitate on their straw beds in obscure villages on the disposal of kingdoms, thrones, dominions, principalities and Powers. The castle which belongs to Count MENSDORFF by marriage is occupied by the King of Prussia, and little is left of Austria out of the enemy's hands which can be called German.

Prussian and Austrian Cavalry—Superiority of the Former.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

EBENTHAL, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

The Prussian cavalry has gained much from the rest afforded by the armistice; fatigued by long marches through the Moravian highlands and stinted for forage, it had a sufficiently long period of repose when the army halted at Brünn to restore it to the splendid condition in which it entered upon the campaign; but the long rest in the Marchfeld has done it an immensity of good, though even here forage has not been plentiful, for, although sheaves of corn lie drying in many fields and the barns of every village are overflowing with the lately carried harvest, the soldiers dare not take a feed of oats or a truss of straw, even for troop horses. Notwitstanding small rations, the horses have still profited by their rest, for time has been given to replace their worn-out shoes, and to afford relief to chafed backs caused by the late long marches. The troopers are in high spirits, for they have overcome the famed Austrian cavalry in every encounter, and now claim a higher reputation than that which for several years past has been accorded to their now vanquished antagonists. The perpetual failures of the Austrian cavalry in every encounter with the stronger and better mounted horsemen of Prussia have not so much astonished the thinking officers of this army as has the singularly little use which Gen. EDELSHEIM has made of his light horse. Although operations have been conducted in its own country, where every information concerning the Prussian movements could have been readily obtained from the inhabitants, the Austrian cavalry has made no raids against the flank or rear of the advancing army, has cut off no ammunition or provision trains, has broken up no railway communication behind the marching columns, has destroyed no telegraph lines between the front and the base of supplies, has made no sudden or night attacks against the outposts, so as to make the weary infantry stand to their arms and lose their night's rest, and, instead of hovering round the front and flanks to irritate and annoy the pickets, has been rarely seen or fallen in with, except when it has actually been marched down upon and beaten up by the Prussian advance guards.

I have to-day had the opportunity of visiting the billets of the Prussian Third Regiment of Dragoons, which is lying at the village of Ober Weiden, not far from Marchegg. This regiment suffered fearfully from its rough hustle with the Austrian Cuirassiers at Koniggratz, and now musters but half the men and horses with which it entered upon the campaign. More than half the officers and quite half the men who followed across the Bohemian frontier the standard which has been cherished in their regiment since the year 1704 are now lying under the earth of Lissa or in the hospitals of Turnau and Gorlitz, for this was the regiment which dashed against the heavy masses of Cuirassiers, who sacrificed themselves to cover the retreat of the Austrian battalions, and, though it was ultimately victorious, it supported its character for dashing courage at a tremendous cost. Very many of both the officers and men who are not now in the ranks were victims to terrible sword cuts, which, coming down upon the shoulder, cut clean through the shoulder-blade, and often deep down into the body—awful memorials of the strength of arm of the iron-cased Austrian horsemen. Much do the officers of this regiment complain of the absence of epaulettes, which, they estimate would, by defending the shoulder, have saved half the men they have left behind them—a complaint which is to some extent borne out by the fact that the ultimate overthrow of the Cuirassiers was due to the arrival of some of HOHENLOHE's Uhlans, who took them in flank, Then, though the Cuirassiers turned upon HOHENLOHE's men, their swords were shivered upon the brass plates which lay upon the shoulders of the Uhlans, for these, unlike the rank and file of the rest of the Prussian cavalry, carry epaulettes, and though their blows were aimed at the head, the smaller object was nearly always missed, and the sharp edge descended only to be dinted or broken upon the protected shoulder, while the Uhlans, with their lances held short in hand, searched out with their spear-heads the bare part of the neck which the cuirass did not cover, or, dealing heavy blows with the but end of their staves, pressed through the thick ranks of the heavy horsemen, marking their track with great heaps of dead, dying or wounded.

Condition of the Prussian Army

Correspondence of the London Times.

EBENTHET, Thursday, July 20, 1866.

No precautions are being omitted for keeping the army in a fit state to continue the war, in case by any chance the diplomatists should fail, and a further advance should be required. Siege artillery is being brought up to the front from Saxony, which may be able on equal terms to engage the Austrian guns mounted in the position of Floridsdorf; and the garrisons on the line of communications through Bohemia and Moravia are being strengthened by troops pushed forward from Prussia. At the outbreak of this war the whole Prussian forces in the field, in reserve and in garrison mustered about 600,000 men; since the commencement of the campaign, by further levies and by the addition of the troops of Mecklenburg, Oldenburg and Bremen to the Prussian ranks, the number of men enrolled has been raised to nearly 700,000; but though this large force has been called out in such a short time, there are still numerous applications from volunteers to be allowed to join the army, for the enthusiasm of the nation has been roused, and it is said that 100,000 more men could be easily raised in a few weeks. There has been little difficulty in raising and equipping the infantry, but the cavalry and artillery have been quite a different matter. The much longer time required to train a trooper or a gunner than an infantry soldier has alone made it very difficult to place a large force of these arms suddenly in the field; but even if the men had been ready, the amount of material required by the two mounted branches of the service cannot be very rapidly prepared, and prevents them from being pushed into the field with great celerity. Guns also are scarce, and were so even at the beginning of the war—so scarce that the horse artillery could not be provided with rifled ordnance, but have been armed during the campaign with brass smooth-bore pieces. The formation of the artillery for the newly-raised corps d'armée has in consequence been a work of extreme difficulty, but, somehow or other, it has been accomplished, and both guns and gunners have been provided, though the former are not made on the Krupp system, which is so highly thought of in Prussia, and the latter are probably not over-conversant with all the mysteries of spunging and ramming home. The church steeples of Vienna can be seen this evening from a piece of elevated ground near here, for the clouds which hung so heavily in the sky this morning have cleared away, and the bright evening sunshine has glittered upon the metal-work which ornaments the tops of the steeples. But those who have gazed down upon the capital of Austria from the hill of Ebenthal have regarded their standing ground as a sort of Pisgah, from which they are only allowed to catch a glance of the promised ground on which they are fated not to tread. Not that they would anticipate being stopped either by the ramparts of Floridsdorf or by the disputed passage of the Danube, but they think that French diplomatists have stepped in between the combatants, and have ordered the troops that were pressing on eager for battle to hold their hands.

The present positions of this army are: Headquarters here, the advanced guard at Ganserndorf, the Cavalry Corps at Angern; two divisions are on the other side of the March, at Stampfen and Bistritz, and the rest of the First Army is round Ebenthal. The Second Army, under the Crown Prince, is gradually closing up behind the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and the Army of the Elbe is on the main road from Nikolsburg to Vienna. Thus the whole force is concentrated and well in hand, and there can be little doubt that, should negotiations be broken off, their rupture will be followed, with lightning rapidity, by a tremendous blow dealt against the very heart of the Austrian Empire.

Whether such a blow will be immediately successful, time alone can show; but in making any calculations as to its effects we must remember that the broad and rapid stream of the Danube has been crossed before by an army of invasion, though at the sacrifice of considerable time, almost at the very point towards which the Prussian columns appear to be tending.

Breech-loading Rifles.

From the London Times, Aug. 1.

The reports of the Ordnance Select Committee on Enfield rifles converted into breech-loaders have been laid before Parliament. Early in their proceedings the Committee were able to state that the repeating power of breech-loading arms over muzzle-loaders is as two to one in systems in which the percussion cap is used, and as three to one in systems adapted for cartridges carrying their own ignition. Mr. SNIDER's system dispenses with the nipple and percussion cap, being adapted for cartridges carrying their own ignition. The method of conversion is very simple. About two inches of the upper part of the Enfield rifle are cut away at the breech, and a solid breech stopper working sideways on a hinge is placed in the opening thus made. A piston passes through this stopper, and when the breech is closed one end of it receives the blow from the hammer, and the other communicates it to the centre of the cartridge, and fires it. There is an arrangement for withdrawing the old cartridge cases after each discharge. The Committee selected Mr. SNIDER's system, and proceeded with experiments to ascertain the best mode of applying it to the Enfield rifle. The weight of the Snider rifle is a fraction over four ounces more than the Enfield; and the weight of sixty rounds of ammunition for the Snider rifle is seven ounces more than the weight of sixty service cartridges. The fouling of the Snider rifle was found to be very slight, and did not appear to increase after the first thirty rounds. The firing of one thousand rounds without cleaning failed to impair the accuracy of shooting or facility of loading in any degree. In the course of the experiments for fouling the barrels of the rifles were at times so hot as to convert water thrown upon them into steam and literally to char the stocks. While in this state the manipulation was as easy as at any other time, and no cartridge exploded irregularly—a thing which has happened under similar conditions with a muzzle-loading arm. In accuracy the converted rifle is found from 30 to 50 per cent. superior to the Enfield, and superior also in respect of safety in exposure to weather; the rapidity of firing is about three times that of the muzzle-loader. In their final report of the 21st of June the committee state that as the new cartridges are covered with thinner paper they would, on the whole, prefer a chamber reduced by 0.014-inch, as it could be ground out if found necessary, whereas the larger chamber cannot be diminished; the cartridges adopted are with outer covering of thin paper prepared with linseed oil; and they suggest that the first 1,000 or 1,500 of these arms and ammunition be issued as quickly as possible, that a special course may be gone through, and reports furnished by the officers concerned, the object being to obtain confirmatory proof of the efficiency of the system, and to be in time to eliminate any unobserved defect which may become apparent in the course of this more extended and practical trial. Should the conversion not be confined to the existing store of Enfield rifles, and the 0.577 calibre be retained in future manufacture, the committee think that the question of material, such as weight, quality of iron, thickness of barrel, spiral of rifling, &c., should form the subject of preliminary investigation. For example, the present barrel is generally admitted to be too light, especially near the muzzle, but in a new arm it would very likely be possible to strengthen it where necessary, and at the same time, by reductions elsewhere, as in the ramrod, &c., to keep the weight within the limits of the present service Enfield rifle. In conclusion, the committee express their satisfaction that the favorable opinion which they formed of the Snider principle of breech-loading when first submitted to them for comparative trial with other systems in 1864 has been so satisfactorily and conclusively established by so exhaustive an inquiry, a result which, after protracted delays beyond their control, has at length enabled them to recommend to the Secretary of State for War the immediate armament of the British army (if so desired) a breech-loading weapon and an ammunition which, in point of simplicity and general efficiency, they confidently believe will be found superior to any other with which any foreign army is at present provided.

SINGULAR LAW CASE.

The Great Khojah Suit, or the Aga Khan Case.

On the 23d ult., in the High Court of Bombay, were concluded the pleadings in an equity *cause célebre*, which will probably attract more attention among a few Asiatic scholars in Europe than it has done among the whole of the public here. Indeed, I noticed in the Overland summaries it has not been attempted to report the evidence or speeches of counsel. I refer to the Khojah suit, or the "Aga Khan" case, in which the "relators" or plaintiffs were represented by Mr. ANSTEY—his voluminous address and protracted cross-examining in this case forming his final forensic display before leaving India. Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD is to deliver judgment, but it is supposed, whichever way the decision may be, that there will be an appeal to the Privy Council. Seeing that the case will probably not be reported in England, it may be worth while for me to give the heads of it now, and if any are curious enough they can obtain the *verbatim* report from the Bombay daily papers. The Khojahs are a cast of Mahommedanised Hindoos; about 10,000 of them live in Sind, 25,000 in Kattywur, and about 5,000 in Bombay, besides several in the Persian Gulf, and Gulf of Cutch, besides a few in Zanzibar. In 1747 Sir ERSKINE PERRY, who delivered judgment in a case of Khojah inheritance which came before him, remarked that "the caste never seemed to have emerged from the mystery which shrouded their history," but now, thanks to this forensic struggle, everything that is known about them is brought to light, and some very striking illustrations of the history of Islamism have been brought forward. The Khojahs were converted to the Mahommedan faith about the middle of the 15th century, by SUDDERODEEN, a Mahommedanised Hindoo saint, who came to Western India from the Punjab. It is affirmed by AGA KHAN's party here that SUDDRODEEN was sent from Persia by an accident of the Aga's purposely to convert the tribe of Khojahs, who have now been following the Prophet for four centuries. But under which of two great sects into which Islam is divided must the Khojahs be classed—"Soonees" or "Sheeas?" On this question seems to hang the issue of this suit—whether the tribe or part of it is to be at liberty to deny the authority of the Aga, who claims to be their spiritual head, hereditarily descended from Ali, the cousin of the Prophet, and husband of his daughter—and, if denying the Aga's authority, can they claim the mosques, educational and charitable funds, and other property of the caste? Of course, those disputing the Aga's Vicegerentship desire to withhold the tribute which is paid to him in many different forms—principally *dusoon*, an income tax of 12½ per cent., and fees in birth, marriage and burial. The "relators," or plaintiffs, in this suit are the opponents of AGA KHAN, and though undoubtedly but a small majority of the whole tribe, they claim to be the enlightened or reforming party. As a claim to throw off their allegiance to the Aga and to take charge of the "Jamet Khanas" (mosques, or great meeting halls), the plaintiffs profess themselves to be Soonees, who, apart from the Khojahs, are greatly the majority of Mahommedans in India. Mr. ANSTEY urged this view very strongly, thinking that it would be easy to gain a judgment in favor of the orthodox as against the heterodox sect, who are everywhere spoken against by the majority of Mahommedans and their books, which are principally written by Soonees. He, as his manner is, made a "dead set" against the Aga, who happens to be in ill-odor in Bombay, mainly because of his supposed fanatical and anti-reforming sentiments. Mr. ANSTEY showed that the Aga belonged to the "Ismaelis," and was descended from the "Old Man of the Mountain," who belonged to the Arabian tribe of Assauges, or the "Assassins," (as corrupted.) He read from numerous books to show that the Ismaelis were not only not Mahommedans, but that they were opposed to all religion whatever. He unfolded their secret circle of belief, a primary tenet and concomitant of which was the constant practice of mental reservation and deception of all kinds in religious matters, their real principle being, as Mr. J. ANSTEY tried to show, the most inflexible atheism and saduccanism ever professed by any body of men. In referring to the mysterious inner history of the Ismaelis, he brought out several of these statements concerning the secret societies of Arabia and Persia, of which DE QUINCY and others have given such strange and fascinating hints. However, Mr. ANSTEY seems to have pushed his theory too far, for the Aga's party have accepted the issue as placed by the "relators," and they bring foward additional evidence to prove that the Khojahs are Shias, as they and the Ismaeli (of whom they avow AGA KHAN is one) have always been. Hence, they say, the attempt to prove that the Khojahs are Soonees has broken down; and, as the reforming party avow themselves Soonees, they are cut out of Court altogether, and can claim neither part nor lot in the caste. So AGA KHAN and his friends say, you may reform and educate as you like, but not with our property, with which men of Soonee faith have nothing to do. It may be very desirable to see a large amount of property and a heavy annual tribute confirmed to "the party of ancient darkness, as the AGA's Khojahs are styled; but still, I suppose that a British Court of equity would give "even the devil his due," and the small section of reformers must console themselves with setting up a new sect. As Mahomet said, there should be 73 sects under his banner in order that he might exceed the 72 sects of Christendom so the new Khojahs will only make 74. The revelations as to the divisions, and the internecine hatred between Mahommedan sects which this trial has brought out, threw a strange light on the inner life of Mahommedanism, and, if I mistake not, Asiatic historians will find some really new materials for scientific history in the evidence of some witnesses. Very aged men have been examined who have traveled throughout Arabia and Persia, and others who have been the officers of the tribe from boyhood, receiving the post as an hereditary one from a long line of ancestors before them. Never was a more complete Pope than the Aga, and, what is more, his "pence" came to hand far better than HILDEBRAND's did. He is now 75, but has avowedly been a voluptuary, as are his sons; but that does not lessen his spiritual authority, the right arm of which is the power of excommunication. He affects the style of a prince, and his first wife was the sister of the present Shah of Persia. With one or other of the royal houses of that country his own line is connected. Sanctity attaches to all the elder members of his family. Many years ago he sent his grandmother from Persia into Kattywur, and from thence into Bombay, to gather his tribute, and she was obeyed. I should mention, that though the Khojahs have prayed outwardly in the Soonee attitude, the arms folded over the breast, they say this has always be done with the Shia doctrine of mental reservation, they having been under dread of persecution from the more numerous and powerful Soonees, of whom are constituted under all other Mahommedan sects. But it is not a little remarkable that since the Queen's proclamation in 1859, they have felt emboldened to pray openly in Shia fashion, the hands hanging down. I should have reminded you that the distinctive outward difference between the Soonees and Shias consists in the latter claiming to follow ALI, the cousin and son-in-law of MAHOMET, while the Soonees acknowledge the three first caliphs, the military representatives of the Prophet. The Soonees have always been the strongest, and have slain the Shias remorsely, first killing HASSAM and HOOSEIN, the grandsons of MAHOMET (by ALI and FATIMA, the prophet's daughter). It is those two grandsons who are mourned for at the "Mohurem," though the Shias say it is only they who are the real mourners, and that the Soonees join in the procession of the "Taborts" out of mere habit and jest. Now I must leave these "powers of darkness," having spent, I fear, too much space upon them, if it were merely for the sake of the Khojahs. I have also ventured to anticipate Sir J. ARNOULD's decision, but whatever way that may be given his judgment will be an exhausted one, and not unworthy the attention of Mr. MUIR or the Parisian Asiatic archæologists.

Nitro-Glycerine and Cholera

From the London Times, Aug. 1.

A fatal occurrence took place a few days ago at Woolwich. A man named DANIEL O'LEARY, employed by Messrs. KIRK, the contractors, was engaged at the proof butt in the Royal Arsenal; perceiving, among the stores there a white bottle containing some light colored liquid, he applied it to his nose to ascertain the nature of its contents, and, exclaiming "Whisky," drank off a portion of it. He was instantly seized with great pain, and his body became suffused with a dark blue tinge. His companions lost no time in conveying him to the surgery of Mr. ALLINSON, medical officer to the local Board of Health, whose impression, amid the imperfect evidence given by the men, was that it was a case of cholera, and he administered the usual remedies for that disease. The men, fearful of injury to themselves, had foolishly cast away the remainder of the contents. The bottle on being handed over to the chemical department of the arsenal, was recognized as having contained about half an ounce of nitro-glycerine used in experimental shell firing. It had been negligently left at the butt after an experiment a few days previously. The unfortunate man only survived a few hours.

Storms at the White Mountains—The Ascent Dangerous—Imprisonment the Reward.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 13

During the first eight days of the present month a severe storm prevailed continuously at the summit of Mount Washington. Rain and hail fell most of the time, and the wind rose frequently almost to the strength of a hurricane. On Tuesday and Wednesday last the gale was so severe that the ascent to the mountain was attended with great difficulty and danger. Several parties from the Glen and Alpine Houses, ascending the carriage road, turned back appalled by the fierceness of the blasts which swept over the exposed spurs of the mountain. Others, more courageous, (or perhaps more foolhardy,) pushed on to the summit, though at the imminent danger of having their vehicles overturned upon the rocks by the wind. To preserve the balance of the carriages the passengers were obliged to change their seats frequently to the windward side as the teams toiled slowly up the winding road on the edge of the precipices. The ladies of these parties reached the mountain-top in an extremely exhausted condition, and camphor and *eau de vie* were in great demand as restoratives. One unfortunate pedestrian, while ascending, was blown over the parapet of the road into a ravine, and, gathering himself up without serious injury, retraced his steps to the Glen. Another pedestrian unwisely began the upward journey at 9 o'clock in the evening, relying upon continuance of the favorable weather which then prevailed below, but, entering the storm-cloud before reaching the half-way house, he groped on in darkness until 7 o'clock next morning, when he reached the summit benumbed and well nigh overcome by fatigue.

After achieving the ascent, few seemed disposed to return and again encounter the dangers they had passed. Consequently for three days the Tip-Top and Summit houses were crowded with imprisoned guests, shut out from the lower world by the driving clouds and looking wistfully from the windows for the first sign of fair weather. The solidly built and firmly fastened houses were shaken sensibly by the wind, and the thermometer ranged from 35 to 38 degrees. While the head of the mountain was thus wrapped in storm, the weather at its base, though cool, was for the most part pleasant.

On Wednesday night the storm on the mountain ceased, and on Thursday morning those who remained at the summit obtained as fine a view as is ever witnessed there, the sun rising clear—the first time it had been visible for eight days.

THE STATURE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.—Dr. B. A. GOULD's paper on "The Stature of American Soldiers," read before the National Academy of Sciences, at Northampton, contained some interesting facts. His statistics related to one million of men, and were obtained from the facts collected by the Sanitary Commission from Adjutant-Generals of the different States. The stature of the earlier troops, who are believed to have been a sturdier class of men, could not be obtained. From the figures obtained it appears that the time of reaching the maximum height is very much later than is generally supposed. In men born in America the average age of attaining this height is 28. Again, it is found that the height of men at 35 is not so great as at 29 or 30. The attempts to indicate a rate of growth have not been found very satisfactory. The age for maximum stature comes earliest in States where the height is found to be the greatest—the men of foreign birth were considerably shorter than those of American nativity, yet the stature seems to depend more on the place in which they were reared than on that in which they were born. A Massachusetts man reared in Iowa is an inch taller. The average height of the first 50,000 of the New-York troops was 67.4 inches; of the second 50,000, 67.5; and of the third, 65.8. An investigation showed that two-thirds of the men comprising this third count were enlistments in the navy, so that it seemed as if the shorter men preferred to be sailors. An examination of the books of the Navy Department confirm this result, showing that the sailors are two inches shorter than the soldiers, while the landsmen enlisted in the navy were found to be of about the same hight as the soldiers. The only explanation of these facts which is at all satisfactory is that the early life on shipboard hinders growth. The highest stature found in the books was six feet ten inches. The number of men above six feet four inches reached several hundred; but these tall men did not wear so well as the shorter ones by a great deal.

The greatest averages of height (based on ages) were found to be as follows: Maine, 68.6 inches; Vermont, 68.1; New Hampshire, 67.9; Massachusetts, three classes, 67.4, 67.3, 67.3; Rhode Island, 67.5; Connecticut, 67.5; New-York, five classes, 67.8, 67.8, 65.8 (sailors), 67.2, 67.0; New-Jersey 67.7; Pennsylvania, three classes, 67.8, 67.5, 67.6; Ohio, three classes, 68.8, 68.3, 68.1; Indiana, 68.7, 68.6; Michigan 68.8; Wisconsin, 67.7; Iowa, 69; Louisiana, 67.3; Minnesota, 68.3; Missouri, 68.5; seamen, 66.8.

A PYRAMID IN THE WEST.—A party of five young men, while on an exploring expedition recently along the Colorado River, discovered an immense pyramid on a barren plain. It was composed of layers of stone from eighteen inches to nearly three feet in thickness, and from five to eight feet in length. It had a level top of more than fifty feet square, though it was evident that it had been completed and that some great convulsion of nature had displaced its entire top, as it was evidently lying on one of its sides, a huge and broken mass, nearly covered by the sand. Its present length is 104 feet, and it must have been formerly full twenty feet higher. This pyramid differs in some respects from the Egyptian pyramids. It is, or was, more slender or pointed; and while those of Egypt are composed of steps or layers, receding as they rise, this American pyramid was, undoubtedly, a more finished structure. The outer surface of the blocks was evidently cut to an angle that gave the structure, when new and complete, a smooth or regular surface from top to bottom.

The Nashville *Union and American* states that it is evident that the current Radical opinion in Tennessee is setting strongly in favor of Col. WM. B. STOKES as the successor of BROWNLOW in the gubernatorial office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1866.

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Notice.

Pamphlet copies of the ADDRESS and RESOLUTIONS, adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, may be had in large or small quantities at the TIMES Office, on and after Monday next.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A conference of ministers and laymen, composed of Presbyterians, dissatisfied with the action of the General Assembly on the slavery question, was in session in St. Louis last week. About thirty ministers and forty laymen, chiefly from Kentucky and Missouri, were in attendance. Disappointment was expressed that Dr. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn, was absent, as the Conference contemplates forming an independent Old School Church. Resolutions were passed to prepare a statement of doctrines, ecclesiastical principles and policy on which to stand, as against the unscriptural and unconstitutional acts of the Assemblies of 1861 and 1866 inclusive, to be adopted as the official action of the Conference.

The new United States iron sloop-of-war *Monocacy* is now receiving her paymaster's stores, powerful battery and other outfits at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and will shortly sail for the Asiatic squadron, and is to be stationed on the west coast of Africa for three years. She carries twelve guns of the largest calibre, with a complement of two hundred men and thirty-seven officers. The following are her officers: Commander, SAMUEL P. CARTER, (late Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.); Lieutenant-Commander, J. CROSSAN CHAPLIN; Executive Paymaster, CHARLES STEWART, in charge; Surgeon, THEOREN WOLVERTON; Chief-Engineer, LOUIS J. ALLEN.

In the recent case of abortion at Rochester, N. Y., the Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of abortion procured by Dr. E. W. SABIN, and that Mrs. MARTHA MILLS was accessory thereto. Dr. SABIN and Mrs. MILLS were arrested and required to find bail—the first named in the sum of $5,000, and Mrs. MILLS in $3,000.

Judge JAMES D. COLT, of Pittsfield, Mass., has resigned his place upon the Supreme Court of the State, and sails at once for Europe. The names of Judge JOHN WELLS, of Chicopee; DWIGHT FOSTER, of Worcester, late Attorney-General, and Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD, of New Bedford, have been suggested in connection with the vacancy.

Queen EMMA has been presented with a magnificent portfolio, containing a series of large photographs of the public buildings of Washington, executed by ALEXANDER GARDNER. Her Majesty expressed great admiration of the architecture of the buildings, and her pleasure in having so interesting a memorial of her visit to the Capital of the country.

On the 15th inst. a gravel train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, ran over two cows six miles east of Fort Wayne, throwing the train off the track and badly smashing the whole train. There were 11 men on the train, 7 of whom were killed and 4 injured.

The Houston (Texas) *Journal*, August 8, says: "We are informed by a gentleman just up from Galveston that a very fatal malady, nothing like the cholera, has broken out among the troops garrisoning that city, and that the average mortality will reach six per day.

Twenty-five or thirty persons in Springfield, Ohio, were seized with strong symptoms of cholera on Wednesday, and great alarm ensued. It was subsequently discovered that the sickness was caused by eating poisoned cheese. No deaths resulted from the poisoning.

The President has appointed Hon. CHRISTIAN S. EYSTER, of Chambersburg, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory. Mr. EYSTER was formerly a resident of Pittsburg, and represented the county in the State Legislature for several terms.

Two burglars were captured a week ago, at Aquia Creek, Va., by detectives from Washington, who received a reward of $5,000 for apprehending them, from a large establishment in Boston, whose store these men had lately robbed.

By private enterprise a new telegraph line is to be constructed between Pittsburg and Oil City, up the Alleghany Valley, in Pennsylvania. The posts have been planted on the western bank of the river at Kittanning, and the work is rapidly going on.

The company which recently bought the extensive water-power at Bellows Falls has made the citizens of that village the offer that if they will raise $50,000 and put it into a joint stock company, they will add $150,000 and build a large woolen mill.

The first reports from the Northwest of the damage inflicted by the late storm, proves to have been exaggerated. More than one-half of the wheat crop is uninjured, and it is of at least a fair average quality.

JOHN L. SWIFT has been appointed Naval Officer at Boston, in place of D. W. GOOCH, removed, and Gen. GORDON United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, in place of JOHN S. KEYES, resigned.

A murder was committed, on the 15th inst., in Union Township, Bartholomew County, Ind. A man named JOHN SNYDER was stabbed to the heart, in an affray resulting over a lady whom SNYDER was taking home from a social entertainment.

Four cases of cholera occurred in St. Paul on Thursday. Two terminated fatally on the steamer *Canada*, from St. Louis. Quarantine has been established below St. Paul.

Planters commenced on the 11th picking cotton in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. A few bales of the new crop have already been shipped to New-Orleans.

The cotton factory at Ellicott's Mills, near Baltimore, owned by Messrs. DEFORD & HOPKINS, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss estimated at $200,000, with only a small insurance.

The Iowa State Fair is to be held at Burlington this Fall, commencing on the 18th of September, and lasting four days. A premium list of $7,000 is offered.

THOMAS DONAHUE was arrested while attempting to break into Prof. AGASSIZ's house at Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday.

San Francisco papers have just been received in Omaha only sixteen days from date of publication, the quickest time ever made through.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Bleecker-street Railroad Company is to be sued by the United States Government for violating the Internal Revenue law in not attaching stamps to their agreements with passengers.

DANIEL THORNE and JAMES CONLAN quarreled on Friday night, when CONLAN shot his opponent in the shoulder. CONLAN was arrested and locked up for trial.

The Common Council of Newark, N. J., on Thursday evening passed a resolution inviting President JOHNSON to visit that city while on his journey to Chicago.

The number of cases of cholera reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday was twenty, ten of which resulted in death.

NEW-YORK CITY.—There are unusually large numbers of Southerners in New-York City just at this time. A great many of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from the South and their friends have taken the opportunity of their journey to the North to visit the metropolis again; and some of the hotels have lists of names from the Cotton States such as they have not had for years. We are glad to see these old time friends from the sunny South coming among us again in such numbers. It seems to do the people of all other sections and cities a wonderful amount of good to come to New-York. Bostonians and Philadelphians become less stiff in the back, and their faces become quite healthy and red in color. Chicago folks and other Western folks become more dignified and less frantic, and the red color of their cheecks and noses gets toned down. Southern people lose their biliousness and become of a most generous disposition, while a Jerseyman soon gets to feel and appear as though he were to the manor born. The atmosphere and spirit of New-York City modify all sectional and local peculiarities, and people from all sections leave us with broader sentiments and improved characteristics. In spirit and feeling, no less than in commercial affairs, this is the true metropolis of the nation. Other cities are governed by sectional prejudices and local interests; but New-York, with its nationality of principle and catholicity of sentiment, offers the hand of amity to all the States, and furnishes the franchises of life to the residents in every section of the country.

The President's Speech.

The speech which President JOHNSON delivered yesterday to the delegation who delivered to him the official record of the Philadelphia Convention, is of an exceedingly earnest and impressive character. It shows the most serious appreciation of the gravity of the political situation and of the perils which threaten the country from the extraordinary course and unconstitutional legislation of Congress. The President uses very explicit and strong language; but its strength is none too great for the circumstances and the occasion. He charges directly upon the enemies of the Union and the policy of the Radical faction, and defends in the most forcible manner the action of the Administration toward the Southern States; but neither the charges nor the defence are too emphatic, when we look at the principles involved and the interests which are at stake. Such an address must of necessity be, under the circumstances, to some extent personal; but the President's references to his own position, action and purposes are only used as the simplest means of reaching at once the intrinsic merits of the matters in dispute. It is evident from this address that there cannot possibly be any flinching in the future, any more than there has been in the past, in the course of President JOHNSON. He regards the differences between his adversaries and himself as reaching the very vitals of the Constitution and the fundamental principles of republican government; and he solemnly reiterates and emphasizes the statement that no power whatever shall drive him from the Constitutional ground upon which he has taken his stand.

The President appreciates profoundly the value of the labors of the Philadelphia Convention. He sees behind the august conclave the power of the nation; he hears in its declarations the voice of the American people; he finds that its doctrines are those which lie at the base of the Republic and form the superstructure of the Constitution. He looks forward to its results with hope and confidence, in delivering the nation from its perils and establishing it upon foundations firmer than ever. And the signs of the times certainly give us the firm belief that this patriotic anticipation will not be disappointed.

The Labor Congress on Monday.

The first National Labor Congress ever held in this country, and which is to assemble at Baltimore to-morrow, may be of great benefit to the working classes of America or otherwise, just as its deliberations are conducted with wisdom and good temper, or the reverse. We have often endeavored to show that, while there are anomalies in the relative positions of labor and capital, they are really identical in interest, and dependant upon each other. Whatever is done to advance the welfare of the working man must, in fact, be done by one only process, that of accumulating capital in his hands, and this can chiefly be effected by the combinations known as coöperative societies. We are given to understand that wages, dwellings and strikes are to be topics of discussion. There is little new to be said about either. Wages are regulated by the abundance of labor, and it is impossible to subject them to any law which ignores that abundance. Dwellings for working men must be the result of individual or associated enterprise, and their foundations cannot be framed out of a set of resolutions. Strikes are but an imperfect weapon, and never yet have succeeded in cutting away a single obstacle in the workman's path.

But there is something more in this Congress which calls for notice. The Boston organ of the movement to be inaugurated on Monday assumes it to be of a political character, and indulges in the reflections upon the attitude of the laborer during the ensuing Fall campaign. If it be true that the Congress is thus a political device, there will be many who will be much grieved thereby. We can call to mind many previous occasions on which philanthrophy and political economy have been made the hobby horses of candidates for office, and when the leaders of labor movements have been cast aside as soon as the necessity for their services had passed away. The Baltimore gathering has this danger ahead of it, that instead of an earnest investigation of the reasons why great masses of men are never able to rise from their hand-to-mouth, there may be only the effort to manipulate the members in behalf of some politician or set of principles. If the Congress take this turn it will do the workmen more harm than good, and will add to that mutual distrust among themselves which has up to this time prevented the success of so many efforts at advancement.

The problems which a Congress upon the relations and position of labor has to discuss are very complex, and require all the skill and philanthrophy which it is possible to obtain. We trust that there will be a *bona fide* effort to throw light upon questions which affect deeply the prospects of the future laborers of this great nation.

A LITERARY IMPOSTURE.—The letter by Miss M. E. BRADDON, which is published in the London *Recorder* and which we reprint in another column, contains a statement which should be replied to by the gentlemen who are chiefly concerned therewith. So long as the law of copyright between this country and Great Britain remains as it is, wholesale reprinting without compensation to authors is to be expected, but it is quite out of the question that a popular author's name is to be placed on the title-page of a work which does not only not proceed from that author's pen, but which is calculated to discredit his or her literary reputation. We, in common with several other journals, criticized *What is this Mystery* as wholly unworthy Miss BRADDON's talents, and the deception she complains of is therefore one which affects us as well as them. Miss BRADDON expresses the hope that such spurious productions are very exceptional, and she may rest assured that they are—in fact we do not remember a similar case, nor, for the honor of our publishing trade, do we wish to hear of another. The circumstance that an English author is enabled to accuse a New-York publisher of issuing a spurious novel in her name seems to call for some settlement of the whole question of international copyright. There is time before the reassembling of Congress for a mutual understanding upon the subject, and English and American writers and publishers should set about reconsidering it. Authors especially are concerned in it, for the value of their labor will be much enhanced by the mutual protection of their interests by England and the United States. Miss BRADDON's letter will be extensively copied, as we should judge, and if it tends to promote the discussion which we think so desirable, the occasion for its writing will have done good rather than harm.

Reform Meetings in England.

Demonstrations in favor of Reform, according to the latest intelligence, are still the order of the day, not only in London but throughout the United Kingdom. The Hyde Park gathering, as we expected, has proved contagious, nor does it appear that its contagious influence has been diminished by the unnecessary interference of Government. Large meetings have been held in London—one in particular in Victoria Park, and another in the Agricultural Hall at Islington, which, though capable of holding 20,000 people, was crowded in every part. A monster meeting is to be held in Birmingham, to which Mr. BRIGHT has been invited, but which he has declined to attend. Similar demonstrations are spoken of all over the country. The explanations tendered by the Government in regard to their conduct in the Hyde Park affair, have exercised to a certain extent a quieting influence; misunderstandings have, so far, been removed, and Reformers have settled down, if not into a more contented, at least into a more reasoning mood. The excitement, however, has not abated, and the demand for Reform threatens to become louder and more imperious than ever.

Opinion, which at first was much divided as to the wisdom and propriety of the course adopted by Government, seems gradually tending toward something like unity—the burden of which is that though they might have right upon their side, they would have acted a wiser and a better part had they at once acceded to a request which, to say the least, was courteously and respectfully made. On this point, indeed, we never had two opinions. It might be unwise on the part of the leaders of the people to fix on Hyde Park as their place of meeting, in preference to Primrose Hill or Victoria Park, or any other less menacing locality. But such arrangement having been made, and permission to give the arrangement effect having been respectfully asked, there was but one course which Government could wisely adopt. They might have spoken of the impropriety and unwisdom of the arrangement, and otherwise tendered some wholesome advice, but still, under certain conditions, granted the request. Such a course would have done much to disarm that popular prejudice which undoubtedly exists against them. But, acting as they did, they have done more to widen that gulf which separates them from the people than years of ordinary parliamentary obstructiveness could have effected.

It is impossible to vindicate the conduct of the Home Secretary from that historical dread of popular influence from which it seems impossible for the older members of the Tory party to shake themselves free. They are slow to learn that times are changed, and are rapidly changing, and that the old boundary line which separated their interests from those of the people has been materially narrowed, and must be narrowed more and more. There are other interests in the world, and even in England now, than the interests of any one class, however ancient and however privileged, and if the Conservative party would aspire, in future, to exercise a controlling influence over the destinies of their country, they must be prepared to accept, and to accept heartily, the altered state of things. We are not certainly without evidence that some of the younger members of that party are alive to this truth, and willing to advance with the advancing times, but the traditions of their party and the strength of family ties are a powerful check; and so long as such men as Mr. WALPOLE have to be humored with place and power, rapid strides in a liberal direction are not to be looked for.

There can be no doubt now, whatever the Conservatives and Adultermites may think and propose, that the question of Reform is virtually settled. The spirit of the people so long dormant on this question is at last aroused, and will not be easily lulled to rest. The train has been fired, and nothing will extinguish it but a further concession of representative privilege. Reform is inevitable. The only question is, by whom the boon is to be conferred.

We have no sympathy with those who speak and act as if Lord DERBY and his party were to blame for the failure of the late Reform Bill. The bill failed beause of the infidelity of the Liberal party itself. The Lease party and not the Conservatives are the really guilty ones. We see no reason, indeed, so far as their opposition to the late bill was concerned, why the Conservatives should not, on the reassembling of Parliament, attempt a solution of the difficulty by introducing a reform bill of their own. If they could only shake themselves free from their old historic prejudice, and frame a measure on the broad basis of justice and liberty—a measure at once conservative and liberal, so conservative as not to alienate their ancient friends, and so liberal as to carry with them the bulk and intelligence of the people, they would restore the somewhat shattered fortunes of their party, and entitle themselves to the lasting gratitude of the nation. Such an issue of the question, however, is only possible. We do not look for it. We shall not be surprised if they introduce a reform bill, but we doubt whether they will be able to carry it. The more likely solution of the difficulty is that soon after the opening of Parliament, the Liberal party will return to power, and that the settlement of the question will devolve upon them. Let us hope that on the next occasion they may act in a measure more worthy of the name they bear.

The End of Sectional Strife.

The future historian of the great American civil war, will undoubtedly recognize in the Convention which has just been held, one of the most memorable epochs connected with that war, and one of the most striking developments of American character to which it led.

The internal forces by which the career of a people are governed are irresistable, although they are often not understood. The war of the rebellion was inevitable, and long predicted. It was the contest of principles which, long at variance, were destined one to absorb the other. It was the storm which follows the junction of two electric clouds, and which, though its bolts spread terror and destruction, are followed by sunshine and peace. The culmination of passionate and violent reproaches could have been no other than it was. There was no peace save in an appeal to war. But as the war was inevitable so must be its consequences. Not any nation upon the earth but must sheath the sword at some time or other, and no people but must, how bitter soever their enmity may have been, mingle once more in fraternal unity. The season of strife must as surely be followed by the season of mutual love as the spring follows the rigors of winter. To say otherwise were to say that mankind is utterly depraved, and of ferocious instincts altogether; to assert that out of bloodshed bloodshed alone must come, were to deny the beneficence of the Creator and the truth of his teachings. And who do assert otherwise? Not the great body of the people. They rose up, one side and the other, one to assail and the other to defend our heritage of union. None deny to assailer and defender the credit which, whether of success or no, belongs to bravery; and the very men who were worth most in the struggle, the men whose names will live longest as heroes, be they heroes in a lost or a successful cause, are the most sincerely friends to-day. Who shall say that this is not natural and right? Can any party shibboleth justify the continuance of enmity between brethren? Can any party creed be more noble than that which bids us forgive our brother even unto seventy times seven? There are those who say that there can—men who have set themselves up as a peculiar people, and who have claimed to represent the conscience of the American nation, have bid us refuse to lay aside our weapons; who, rather than heal up the sorrows of those who are bereaved would risk another harvest of death and a yet louder cry of affliction. They will not prevail. The great heart of this people beats steadily now, and its hand will be strong to restore what has been broken down. The chapter of our transgressions has been followed by that of our woes, and the grand story how we restored mutual good will, will as surely be written. The day will come when even ourselves will wonder at the madness and fanaticism which would fling away the lessons and the opportunities of the war for freedom and for the Union.

CALIFORNIA.

Eight Men Killed at San Francisco by the Falling of a Building—Manila and Batavia Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 17.

It is ascertained that eight men were killed and eighteen wounded by the falling of a house on Summer-street this morning.

Manilla dates of June 27 report: Current Sugar, $4 37½, and Superior, $5 12 ₰ picul. Rice, $2 75 ₰ cavan. Coffee, $15 62½ ₰ picul.

Batavia advices of May 11, quote Java Coffee at 42 florins ₰ picul, and No. 16 Sugar at 15 florins ₰ picul.

The Wheat crop in San Joaquin County is estimated at upward of 1,250,000 bushels.

Mining shares continue dull. Ophir, $220; Imperial, $90; Yellow Jacket, $632; Chollar, $173.

Legal Tenders, 70¼.

Arrived, ship *Cape Clear*, KELLER, Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The ship *Empress*, of India, and the bark *Canton*, from Manilla, bring 445,000 bags of sugar and 2,300 bags of coffee and 860 bales of hemp. The bark *Bernice*, from Honolulu, July 21, brings 1,168 kegs and 618 bags of sugar.

The report from the American Consul's office shows that exports from Honolulu for the quarter ending March 31, exceed the imports $33,669.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Investigation of the Late Riot—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Military Investigating Commission on the late riot will close its labors about the middle of the coming week.

Arrived, steamers *Merrimac* and *Ropidan* from New-York.

Sailed, steamer *Monterey*, for New-York.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day, 900 bales Low Middling, 32c.@33c.; receipts to-day, 32 bales. Sterling Exchange, 159.

The Cholera at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 18.

Twenty-six deaths from cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning, are reported.

Accounts from the upper and lower parishes report the cholera as fatally prevalent among the freedmen in those localities.

Movements of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 18.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS left for Milledgeville this morning. It was impossible for him to remain in the city any longer, owing to important business engagements. His physical health has prevented him from addressing the public as he intended, but it is possible he will deliver a series of lectures in Northern cities during the Winter.

Fire at Ellicott's Mills.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The fire at Ellicott's Mills was the granite cotton factory owned by a joint stock company. Messrs. B. DEFORD and JOHN S. HOPKINS, of this city, were one-half owners. The establishment was totally destroyed. Loss estimated at $200,000. Insurance only $20,000.

Fire at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 18.

A destructive fire occurred here last night. The Junction Canal stables, a foundry and several houses were burned. In the stables were about thirty-five horses, of which a number perished. Total loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

Resignation of the Mayor of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The City Council yesterday elected CHARLES F. WILSTACK Mayor of Cincinnati in place of L. A. HARRIS, resigned.

Base Ball Match.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 18.

A base ball match this afternoon, between the Niagaras, of Buffalo, and the Hudson River Club, of Newburgh, N. Y., resulted in the victory of the Niagaras, who scored 40 against 17.

The Cholera at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The cholera cases during the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day were 96, of which 35 proved fatal.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 18.

Sixty-four deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

No Cholera at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 18.

Not a single case of cholera has been reported in this city up to the present time. The weather is cool.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

London Dates of Friday by the Ocean Telegraph.

Negotiations Between Prussia, Italy and Austria Still in Progress.

A Speedy Conclusion of Peace Considered Probable.

Arrival of the Steamship Scotia at Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Final Negotiations in Progress—Prospects of the Speedy Conclusion of Peace.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 17—Noon.

The final negotiations for the establishment of peace between Prussia and Austria, and between Austria and Italy, are in progress, and peace is regarded as certain.

No Further Political News of Importance.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 17—Evening.

Political news is very meagre. There is absolutely nothing of general interest.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday noon, Aug. 17.

The Brokers' Circular report the sales of Cotton for the week at 80,000 bales. Prices have improved in the same period ⅛d. ₰ lb. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13⅞d.

The Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 17—Noon.

The Breadstuffs market is firmer.

Consols.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 17—Noon.

Consols are quoted at 88 for Money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 17—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties are quoted at 68½.

Erie Railway Shares are quoted at 42½.

Illinois Central Shares are quoted at 75.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 17—Evening.

The Cotton Market is unchanged. The market has been quiet to-day, and the sales foot up 8,000 bales.

Flour has advanced 3d. per barrel for American.

Western Mixed Corn is quoted at 27s.

The Provisions Market is without alteration.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 17—Evening.

The following are the official quotations at the close of business to-day.

Consols, for money, 88.

United States Five-Twenties 68½.

Erie Shares 42½.

Illinois Centrals 75.

MARINE NEWS.

The Scotia Out.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 17—Noon.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, from New-York on Wednesday, the 8th inst., arrived at Queenstown this morning.

The "Red, White and Blue" at Deal.

The little ship *Red, White and Blue*, Capt. HUDSON, from New-York, arrived at Deal to-day.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Laws Regarding Workingmen—Imprisonment for Debt—Sufferings in That Way by Americans—How the Work is Done—Life in Prison—Anecdotes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

Among the liberal measures recommended, two years ago, to the attention of the Corps Legislatif, by the Emperor NAPOLEON, two of the most important were the repeal of the laws concerning workingmen's coalition, and imprisonment for debt. During the session following the reception of the Imperial Message, the oppressive statute which prohibited all corporations of mechanics from uniting to obtain an increase of wages was abolished, and a new law was passed, placing the laboring class in France upon an equality with the workingmen of England and America. The experience of two years has demonstrated the wisdom of the Emperor's views, and in no instance has the "striking" privilege been abused. The accompanying suggestion, however, that imprisonment for debt is a stupid relic of the dark ages, which ought to be effaced from the Code of France, has not yet received legislative indorsement. During one entire session it remained untouched upon the table, and the ardent hopes which had been raised in the bosoms of the debtors incarcerated at Clichy were doomed to disappointment. In the course of the session which has recently closed, the subject was brought before the attention of the Chamber, which went so far as to refer the question to a select Committee, with instructions to prepare a bill. At the period of adjournment the Committee had not reported, and thus the matter is again postponed until next year, but there is every reason to believe that an act abolishing imprisonment for debt, in France, except in particular instances, such as nonpayment of legal fines, fraudulent bankruptcy, &c., will be passed in 1867, and the doors of the house of detention in the rue de Clichy be thrown wide open.

I have personally known a number of Americans whose evil fortune it has been to "rusticate" within the walls of Clichy, in the course of the past eleven years. The first example which came to my knowledge was that of the senior editor of the New-York *Tribune*, who visited Paris in the summer of 1855, and was imprisoned at the suit of a French sculptor, who had been unable to recover possession of a statue sent to the New-York World's Fair, of which Mr. GREELEY was one of the managers. "H. G." took the arrest as a good joke, and, if I remember aright, wrote an amusing letter on the subject to the *Tribune*.

Another example was the incarceration of Mr. MOREY, an American manufacturer of India-rubber, who remained several months in Clichy, and was shot by a sentinel on the very day he was to have been released. The rules of the establishment prohibited the prisoners from standing at the windows. The soldier on guard ordered poor MOREY to withdraw, and on the third summons fired, killing him instantly. It was supposed that the prisoner either did not hear the sentry's voice or did not know the purport of the warning. Mrs. MOREY subsequently demanded an indemnity from the French Government, and, through the efforts of our then Minister, Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, efficiently aided in the details by his Secretary, Mr. JOHN B. WILBOR, Jr., succeeded in obtaining a sum of about 90,000 francs.

Before Clichy disappears from among the "institutions" of the French Capital, some description of the place itself, and of the *modus operandi* of the system with which it is identified, may be acceptable to the readers of the TIMES. The name of the Prison simply arises from the fact that it is located at No. 70 Rue de Clichy. The building, or buildings, (for there are two joined together,) were purchased by the Municipality of Paris in 1826, from Baron SAILLARD, for the sum of 399,200 francs—though the ground alone is now worth fully four times that amount. A high, naked wall, surmounted by a dusty tricolor, and a massive double door, with a wicket, are the outside indications of this sinister abode, designated by the cab-drivers of Paris under the *soubriquet* of *La Maison au Drapeau*—the "House with the Flag."

The practical workings of the system of imprisonment for debt will be best exhibited, perhaps, by tracing the footsteps of a debtor, from the day the prosecuting attorney places his writ in the hands of the bailiff for execution until the fortunate moment when he (the aforesaid debtor) is restored to liberty. We therefore commence with

THE ARREST.

The corps of Paris *Gardes du Commerce* or bailiffs numbers seven men, whose sole business it is to arrest insolvent debtors. Of these, only three are in the active exercise of their profession, the others abandoning the joy of dragging impenurious humanity to prison, in consideration of a share in the honest earnings of their comrades. It is only fair to add that, as is frequently the case with people following an unpleasant trade, the bailiff is sometimes naturally a kind-hearted fellow, and here is an instance in point:

A bailiff came to arrest a debtor in easy circumstances, who had allowed the expenses of a suit to accumulate, and a writ to be issued against him, merely through carelessness.

"Come with me to my bankers," he said to the officer, "and I will settle this claim at once. We shall take a cab, of course, and you shall be paid for your extra trouble."

"With all my heart," replied the bailiff, "but I have another arrest to make, this morning, and I shall consider it a great favor if you will permit me to pick up my man on the road, and thus kill two birds with one stone."

The other assenting to this proposition, the two set out, stopped at the residence of the second debtor, who was duly arrested, and the trio then drove to a well known banker's, where the rich debtor's liability was at once discharged.

"Now then," said the released prisoner, addressing the bailiff, "suppose you come and have a bit of breakfast with me?"

"Sorry I cannot accept the invitation, but I am obliged to take care of this gentleman."

"Very well;—but, as your friend is not probably in any haste to continue his journey, he may not object to join us?"

The poor debtor, though in no mood for feasting, consented to this arrangement, and, happening to be in the neighborhood of the rue Montorgueil, the party entered Philippe's excellent restaurant, where a copious repast was served up to the three worthies, in a private room.

Whilst discussing the dessert, the rich debtor said to the poor debtor—

"Are you nabbed for a large amount?"

"Not very; two thousand five hundred francs."

"Well, then, I will try to give you a lift. Out of the check I just drew, here are two thousand francs, which I offer to loan you. Try to scrape together the rest."

"Now, that's what I call real generosity," exclaimed the bailiff; "and to show you that I am not the less a man because I happen to be a bailiff, you shall have the rest from me!"

Of course the poor debtor quite overwhelmed his two friends with protestations of eternal gratitude, and promised to repay them both with interest. But time passed on, and the soft-hearted bailiff heard no more of his grateful ex-prisoner, until a short time ago he was called upon to arrest the same man, and, as may readily be imagined, executed his mission this time *con amore*.

But to return to our muttons, as our French friends say. When the pursuing attorney places the warrant in the hands of the bailiff, the first questions of the latter relate to the description of the debtor's person and his last known address. Provided with these particulars, the bailiff, accompanied by two *recors*, or followers, sets off upon his man-hunt, in the course of which he has often to employ more cunning and perspicacity than would be required to track a dozen old foxes. In the first place, he endeavors to find out the habits of the missing debtor. Man is more or less an animal given to routine, and it is rare that even danger induces him to shun his favorite occupation or places of resort. In this way many a debtor has suffered himself to be tracked. As soon as he is seen by the bailiff or his followers he is watched until housed, and, if at night, a guard is kept over the place until the following morning at sunrise, when the arrest is legally made. In case the debtor refuses to come out, or to open the door, the bailiff is empowered to demand the assistance of the Police Commissary of the quarter.

THE INCARCERATION.

As soon as the debtor has been formally apprehended he is placed in a cab and conducted to Clichy, to be locked up if he does not immediately pay the debt, principal and interest, to the bailiff, who is empowered to give a receipt for the money. The prisoner is first taken to the *greffe*, or register's office of the prison. He is then requested to be seated, while the bailiff draws up a report of the arrest. This document is presented to the *Greffier*, or Recorder, who interrogates the debtor respecting his name, age, profession, asks if he is married or a bachelor, and, if the former, what number of children he has. This examination concluded, the prisoner's personal description is carefully and minutely noted down, and the Recorder then enters upon two pieces of pasteboard the debtor's name and the date of his incarceration. One of these cards is placed upon a register, *ad hoc*, and the other is employed in the regular installation of the new "boarder." The bailiff must then pay over to the prison authorities the sum of 45 francs for the first month's rations. This monthly payment of 45 francs must be deposited by the creditor, and it is not until he has received the amount that the Recorder turns over the prisoner to the charge of the wardens, who place him in a cell bearing a number, which he assumes instead of his name during his entire sojourn at Clichy.

LIFE AT CLICHY.

A series of regulations, signed by M. CARLIER, and dated June 3, 1851, shortly after the reëstablishment of imprisonment for debt, which was abolished by the Republic of 1848, is still enforced at Clichy. In the interior of the prison the debtors are permitted almost entire freedom of movement. At 7 o'clock A. M., in the Winter, and at 6 o'clock in the Summer, the cell doors are thrown open, and are not again locked until 9 (Winter) or 10 (Summer) in the evening. For the male prisoners there are two hundred cells, and eighteen for females; but the average number of males is only one hundred and ten, and of females five or six.

The inhabitants of Clichy do not often belong to the wealthy classes. Contrary to a prevalent opinion, young gentlemen of rich or noble families are few and far between among the debtors, who are, in a majority of instances, petty tradesmen who have been unfortunate in business. There is also a number of foreigners—Americans, Englishmen, Russians, Germans, Italians, &c.—whom a special clause of the existing law renders it easy for a French creditor to place in durance vile. Among the men are to be found representatives of nearly all the professions and trades. The women are usually what are termed *marchandes à la toilette*, or dealers in female clothing and finery.

The male prisoners take daily exercise in a spacious garden, shaded with fine acacias and surrounded by the walls of private residences. The women have a smaller garden, planted with fruit trees and shrubbery. The latter can receive no male visitors except in the public *parloir*, which, of course, is not exactly a parlor in our sense of the word. The male prisoners receive any visitors they please, in their cells, though no females are admitted except the debtor's near relatives.

The cells are very plainly furnished, though better than those of other prisons. The debtors are generally permitted to pass their time in accordance with their own inclinations, provided their occupations are not of a noisy or unpleasant character. For example, CARPENTIER, the absconding cashier of the Northern Railway, who was arrested some years ago in New-York and sent back to France, has still fourteen months to spend in Clichy, at the suit of Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD, who obtained a heavy judgment against him for debt. CARPENTIER employs himself in drawing up memoranda for architects. He also has charge of the library belonging to the prisoners, and composed of the voluntary contributions of many authors, ALEXANDER DUMAS, among others, having presented a copy of his complete works. The prisoners also amuse themselves at various games—skittles, loto, billiards, draughts, chess, dominoes and others. Cards alone are prohibited.

Independently of the rations furnished to them, the debtors have the right to take their meals at the restaurant of the prison, or to have them brought from outside, themselves paying the extra expense. There is also in the establishment a well-provided sutlery, where are sold, at the usual prices, wine, sugar, tea, coffee and other articles. Liquors and dessert wines are, however, prohibited, and it is no longer in the power of unscrupulous debtors to set at defiance their creditors by the popping of champagne corks.

THE RELEASE.

There are three modes of being liberated from the prison of Clichy, in addition to the resource of paying the debt. These are, first, by ordinance of the President of the Tribunal of Commerce; second, the legal expiration of the detention, which cannot surpass a fixed period; and, third, by default of the creditor to provide an indemnity of 45 francs per month for rations. Sometimes the creditor voluntarily ceases to pay, from the simple fact that his resentment dies away, and he then recognizes the uselessness of paying a man's board in prison and preventing him from labor; and sometimes it happens that he forgets to deposit the 45 francs on the day they fall due, in both which events the debtor is immediately set at liberty. This particularity concerning the monthly payment has been the source of many cunning expedients on the part of the prisoners to regain their liberty, and once free, they cannot again be arrested for the same debt.

A good story is told of a trick practiced by a clever debtor upon an avaricious creditor, who groaned every time the monthly instalment fell due, but whose determination to keep his victim in prison even overcame his parsimony. One day a gentleman called and requested a brief interview.

"It is you, Sir, I believe," said the stranger, "who have had that vagabond P. shut up in Clichy, where he ought to be kept. He also owes me a considerable sum, and as I desire to avoid the unnecessary expense of legal proceedings, I have come to offer to you to share half the cost of his board; that is to say, we will take turns in paying the monthly instalment to the prison authorities."

The delight of the miser may be imagined, but it was of brief duration, for, on the first of the following month, the debtor's confederate obtained his friend's release, by simply neglecting to pay the stipulated allowance.

Another debtor, under similar circumstances, hit upon the ingenious plan of having printed the mourning letter, customory in France, announcing his own demise, and sent a copy to his creditor, on the day before the 45 francs fell due. The creditor at once concluded that it was useless to visit the prison simply to throw away 45 francs, so he remained at home, and on the following morning received a polite visit from the liberated rogue.

The most certain means of getting away from Clichy is to "pay up." Unfortunately it happens that this is not the easiest mode of attaining that desirable end; and most frequently the sole satisfaction derived by the creditor from the imprisonment of his debtor is the sweet pleasure of vengeance. This is one of the passions which will continue probably till the end of time to hold possession of humanity; but, as intimated at the outset of this letter, there is every reason to believe that in the course of a few more months the prison of Clichy will have ceased to be an instrument in the hands of men to inflict useless punishment upon their fellow men.

RALPH EASEL.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The National Party Reluctant to Have Peace Established—The Court-Martial of Admiral Persano—Austrian Spoliations at Venice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866.

The reëstablishment of peace is accepted, however reluctantly by some, as certain to follow the present suspension of hostilities. The sure results of the war are not all that the Italians had encouraged each other to hope. The moderate party try to be satisfied with what the country has really gained, without dwelling too much upon the succession of happy or unhappy accidents by which the results have been brought about. The extremists declare with great violence that any peace which does not give to Italy all she asks, even the Tyrol and Istria, will be only a prolonged truce. Europe is threatened with new agitations as long as there is an inch of Italian territory not conceded by the hated and dreaded Austrian. These magnify the nonsuccesses which have followed the Italian arms, and put forward conspicuously the fact, or circumstance, that no glory has been won, and that all that has or may be gained is due to the victories of the Germans of the North. But one may have confidence that the counsels of the less violent party will prevail. The friends of Italy are sufficiently ready to concede that the country has lost no credit in the present war; on the contrary, it has gained much. The army of Italy has kept 200,000 Austrians in check, and to that degree helped the triumph of the Prussian arms. An admirable order has been preserved in the country in spite of the agitations caused by disappointments and the violence of partisans. If the Italians have not won the glory in the field which they promised themselves, they have done enough to vindicate the honor and dignity of their country, and win the respect of other nations. Of this they may be sure, that the sympathy of all generous minds is with them, and will continue to be with them, as long as they are struggling for what is theirs by right, and as long as they continue in the path of political and ecclesiastical reform. The courageous manner in which Italy has put herself to the work of reforming old abuses, has given her a place among the most advanced nations. The moral influence which she has gained in the world by her wise conduct during the past few years is worth as much as any glory won by warlike successes.

The conditions accepted by Italy as the bases of the armistice, and probable peace, are clear and simple. The troops will remain in the positions in which they find themselves at the moment they receive notice of the cessation of hostilities. Venetia is ceded unconditionally and without compensation. The Plebiscite will be put in force. And lastly, the right to treat for the rectification of frontiers will be reserved in the final negotiations for peace. We are told that the Emperor NAPOLEON has promised to use his influence to obtain for Italy the Lower Tyrol. Although little is yet said about it, there is a curiosity to know what compensation the Emperor, in the name of France, will demand for all these friendly offices. The French Cæsar has descended from the sublime height upon which he stood, or pretended to stand, seven years ago, and now moves about with common mortals. France carries on war, or practices the vulgar duties of peace, for something beside an "idea." What is the substantial equivalent which France demands for her peaceful endeavors as well as her warlike sacrifices? Europe was warned in the Emperor's letter, that if changes were made in the boundaries of States, France also would demand a portion. Italy waits to know what price she is to pay for her new acquisitions.

Several of the King's Ministers left Florence yesterday for Ferrara, to join with the Sovereign and Gens. LAMARMORA and CIALDINI in a Council of State. As the object of this reunion is supposed to have reference to the terms upon which peace is to be established, we naturally expected to see Gen. GARIBALDI's name associated with the Conference. But GARIBALDI is only a Captain of volunteers, and although he may have mustered 40,000 of these generous sons of Italy, it would hardly be proper to make him an adviser in a council, or expect him to be a party to an arrangement which does not satisfy the desires of the more ardent spirits of the country.

The vexation caused by the naval defeat at the island of Lissa is so general and so profound that all sorts of reasons have been sought for, or invented, to account for it, or to excuse it. The most severe recrimination and blame have been indulged, and the Government, and particularly the naval officials, have been the principal objects. To satisfy the demands of an indignant population, the Government has promised to hold at once a court of inquiry, before which Admiral PERSANO and other officers of the navy will be summoned to appear. I have waited with some curiosity to see if efforts would not be made to attach the blame to other parties as well. And now at length new charges are made. We are told that the *Re d' Italia* was not a strong vessel, and that it was known that the wood of which she was constructed was defective. That Admiral PERSANO had not confidence in her, and sought safety for himself, at the beginning of the fight, in another vessel, leaving the crew of the flag-ship of the fleet to their fate. One newspaper writer says that the timbers of the *Re d'Italia* were rotted to such a degree that it was easy in some places to thrust the finger into them. That her condition was such that she needed to be placed in dock and almost reconstructed. It is added that the *Re di Portogallo* is in much the same imperfect state. If there be any truth in this, there are none who will regret it more than Americans, for we must always take nearly as much interest in vessels constructed for other nations in American yards as we do in those belonging to our own fleets. It is a matter of some consequence to us that our reputation should not suffer. We are assuming the position of the first naval power of the world, and the knowledge which prevails that we are capable of con-

structing the best vessels for ourselves or others should not be impaired.

The naval battle continues to occupy as much attention as ever, and is discussed in the journals and in conversation with an earnestness of feeling which no other theme seems capable of awakening. No one now denies that it was a disaster and a humiliating defeat. But all take pride in believing that the sailors of the fleet did all that men could do to redeem the honor of the country. A most commendable disposition to do honor to these noble men is exhibited, and in several of the maritime cities steps have already been taken with the purpose of raising a monument to their memory.

Although many ardent spirits desire continued war, there can be no doubt that the great majority, now that Venetia is acquired, are satisfied with the hope of peace. Italy needs permanent tranquillity as soon as it can be with safety obtained. The country has still sad needs, which can only be satisfied by the development of industries, and the cultivation of the arts of peace. Italy is not rich—at least, not as wealth is measured in our country. The public debt is now about one thousand millions of dollars, and is every day increasing. A forced loan of fifty millions of dollars is in a short time to be imposed, and the annual expenses do not fall much short of two hundred millions of our money. Italy has now a population of more than twenty-four millions. With a considerable portion of this population actively engaged, with the help of modern contrivances, in spinning and weaving, delving and navigating, the fortunes of the country, so long depressed, should be and will be restored.

During the trial, or examination, of PERSANO, Admiral VACCA will have command of the fleet. So extreme has been the feeling of indignation against Admiral PERSANO, that had he exhibited himself in any of the great centres of population it is probable that he would have been the object of indignities. But he has been prudent enough to remain at Ancona, where the examination will be conducted.

Prince NAPOLEON has left Ferrara, and is now at Bologna. We are told that he may come to Florence, and that he will remain in Italy until the end of the present month. There are few here who are not his friends, and it would be strange if it were otherwise, for he has only spoken words favorable to the interests of Italy.

Much indignation is expressed at the act of spoliation which the Austrian authority has just committed at Venice. The public archives have been robbed of a vast quantity of the most valuable documents illustrating the history of the City of the Doges. We are told that not less than six packages in boxes and bales of this kind of material have been got ready to be sent off to Vienna. Protests have been made, but without effect. The Italians say that united Europe must insist that these spoils be restored to their rightful owners. It is one of the basest of crimes to rob the dead, and this is a robbery of the dead Republic of St. Mark.

From Rome we hear that His Holiness, the Pope, has just signed the death-warrant of two malefactors. At the same time, we are told that during the twenty years of his Pontificate, PIUS IX. has performed the same office for about 400 of his subjects. His Holiness clings with as much tenacity as ever to his office of Civil Magistrate—an office which imposes upon him such disagreeable duties. The fact of such a large number of executions does not say much for a Government which claims to be the most Christian in the world.

ANGELICO.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Review of the Season.

From the London Times.

Mr. GYE has revived "Le Nozze di Figaro," with the second performance of which, on Saturday, night, the 20th season of the Royal Italian Opera came to an end. The opera was, for the most part, admirably played; and if frequent and hearty applause, unanimous *encores* awarded to certain familiar pieces, and calls for the principal singers are sure signs, MOZART's delightful music was thoroughly enjoyed by the brilliant and crowded audience assembled to hear it—on an occasion, too, which was all the more interesting from the fact that until the year 1866 has died out, and the year 1867 is at least three or four months old, there can be no other such at Covent Garden. After the opera the "National Anthem" was sung, with only one solo. This, however, was intrusted to Mme. LEMMENS SHERRINGTON, immediately behind whom stood the clever Mdlle. DESIREE ARTOT, who, though not one of the Queen of England's liege subjects, would doubtless willingly have undertaken a verse in turn—a privilege that might with advantage have been accorded her. A general summons then brought forward Mr. COSTA, to receive the tribute of applause so justly due to his invaluable services.

The events of the season just expired may be reviewed with convenient brevity. It has been by no means a season of experiment, although, thanks to the extraordinary resources at command of the director, it has been one of well-sustained interest. The actual condition of the operatic market looked at dispassionately, it was hardly possible to bring together a company stronger either in numbers or efficiency. With such a company, indeed, including three "first ladies" like Mlle. ADELINA PATTI, Mlle. PAULINE LUCCA, and Mme. MARIA VILDA, Mr. GYE was able to give almost all the favorite operas in the old repertory with undiminished attraction. To say nothing, moreover, of Mlle. ARTOT, who has unavoidably kept in the shade, and whose position since her arrival was aptly illustrated by the part she took, or, rather, the part she did not take, on Saturday night in the National Anthem, several new singers appeared during the early part of the season, and among the rest Mdlle. ORGENI, who exhibited more than average promise, and in much that she did created a really genuine impression. In drawing up his prospectus of arrangements for the season, the manager seems to have been influenced in a great degree by the necessity of allotting to each of his chief artists parts that come under the denomination of "popular." Thus but two operas not already known to the frequenters of his theatre were included, "Crispino e la Comare" and "Don Sebastiano," and of these two, after all, it has only been found practicable, or at any rate expedient, to produce one. Those able to speak from experience of "Don Sebastiano" are not inclined to agree with the estimate of its merits entertained by certain "Continental critics," who, according to the prospectus, hold it to be, "of its class, the grandest and most perfect work" of DONIZETTI. On the contrary, it has been generally considered the most labored and least happy effort of its prolific composer's invention; and by one "Continental critic," at all events, has been commemorated as "*un enterrement en cinq actes.*" We cannot, therefore, condole with Mr. GYE's subscribers upon the loss of "Don Sebastiano; while we may reasonably congratulate them on the apparition of its companion—the fairy opera by the brothers Ricci, which, slight as are its abstract musical pretences, was a means of exhibiting the genius of Mlle. PATTI and Signor RONCONI under a new and lively phase.

Among the more general pledges which have remained unfulfilled there is just cause to regret the promised revival of "Dinorah," with Mlle PATTI as *Dinorah*—her single appearance in that charming character (in 1862) being still vividly remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present, as without exception the most remarkable ever witnessed; while to deepen the disappointment, the original *Hoel*, M. FAURE, was in the theatre. Then, too, we were promised "La Gazza Ladra," with Mlle. PATTI as *Ninetta*, and Mlle. ARTOT (equally at home in soprano, mezzo-soprano, and contralto) as *Pippo*; "I Puritani," with Mlle. PATTI and ELVIRA, Herr SCHMID—who, by the way, did not appear at all—as *Georgio*, and Signor NICOLINI—who appeared and disappeared almost simultaneously—as *Arturo*; and "Robert le Diable," with Mme. MARIA VILDA as *Alice*, Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, also non-forthcoming, as *Isabel*, and Herr SCHMID as *Bertram*. The other positive pledges, allowing, in one or two instances, for some changes in the *dramatis personæ*, caused by changes upon which it is needless to dwell, were faithfully carried out. The gorgeous "Etoile du Nord" of MEYERBEER (a combined triumph of musical execution, scene-painting and stage arrangement, respectively represented by Messrs. COSTA, BEVERLY and HARRIS,) gave us in Mlle. PATTI a musical *Caterina* equal to Mme. BOSIO, and a dramatic *Caterina* superior to Mme. BOSIO, together with a *Peter the Great*, in M. FAURE really and truly a great *Peter*; "Fra Diavolo" presented us, in Mlle. PAULINE LUCCA, with the most vivacious and piquant of imaginable *Zerlinas*, besides introducing us again to RONCONI's *Lord Koburg*, rated by some as purely extravagant, by others as simply sublime—a difference of opinion to be compounded for by the admission that it is the sublime of extravagance; the gloomy and magnificent "Prophète," in which his most devoted adherents insist that MAYERBEER appears in all his lustre, *pulchritudo omnium pulcherrima*, brought once more forward, unexpectedly,* Mdlle. FILIPPINE VON EDELSBERG—a lady with a fine commanding person and more than common acquirement, but provokingly falling short of the "ideal"—as *Fides*, with Signor MARIO, still an incomparable, as *John of Leyden*; "Don Giovanni" again showed us, in M. FAURE's impersonation of the profligate hidalgo, how nearly it is possible for modern art to meet the exigencies of an almost impossible character, in Signor RONCONI's *Masetto* how true histrionic genius can fill out a mere sketch into a vigorous life-like portraiture, and in Mdlle. PATTI's *Zerlina* a peasant coquette at once engaging and peerless; the inevitable *Faust e Margherita* afforded many opportunities of admiring Mdlle. LUCCA in a part which, next to *Selika* and *Valentine*, is perhaps her best, of owning that M. FAURE is in no character seen or heard to such advantage as in *Mephistopheles*, and of speculating on what possible *Faust* can ever replace that inimitable picture of the rejuvenescent alchemist to which Sig. MARIO has accustomed us; "La Favorita" exhibited Mlle. LUCCA in a new character, with which she is gradually becoming familiar, and again that vexatiously unapproachable MARIO as the unhappy *Fernando*, which, in one air alone, shows him the greatest existing master of expressive singing: while the "Africaine," the regretted MEYERBEER's last bequeathal to the lyric drama, which he had enriched with so many masterpieces, helped Mlle. LUCCA, in performance after performance, to rise higher in the estimation of her English admirers, to prove herself a *Selika* after MEYERBEER's own heart, and to justify, in short, the choice he made when casting the opera for Berlin. All these—beside the hacknied "Traviata," first with Mlle. ORGENI, then with that unfairly neglected Mlle. ARTOT, as *Violetta* were positively promised, and all performed, to the entire satisfaction of the subscribers and the general public.

From the general repertory we have had the "Barbiere di Siviglia," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "L'Elisir d'Amore," and "La Sonnambula"—comprising four of the most brilliant of Mlle. ADELINA PATTI's extensive gallery of portraits, and in the first and third of which Signor MARIO and RONCONI cooperated in presenting an example of lyric comedy now difficult to rival; the "Huguenots," just thirty years old, and with every chance of being as young and vigorous thirty years hence—Mlle. LUCCA and Signor MARIO as *Valentine* and *Raoul*; the lively "Martha" of M. FLOTOW; the inevitable "Trovatore" of Sig. VERDI; and "Un Ballo in Maschera," (worth a dozen "Trovatores,") of the same very popular composer. Add to these "Norma" and "Lucrezia Borgia," in each of which Mme. MARIA VILDA, "the lady with the splendid voice and the splendid shake," created a *quasi furore*. Among the new comers introduced this year by Mr. GYE we need hardly say that Madame VILDA has borne away the palm; and that to her the sentence, *qui meruit*, fairly attaches, will at once be admitted. To the tragic heroines of BELLINI and DONIZETTI she added VERDI's *Leonora*, her assumption of which no less tragic, if much less lofty, personage is of so recent occurrence that it is unnecessary further to allude to it. Mdlle. VILDA was also to have appeared as *Donna Anna*; but though this promise was not realized she has accomplished enough to make for herself a name, and to warrant a regret that she did not begin her artistic career some ten or fifteen years earlier.

All the singers, known and unknown, announced in the prospectus have appeared, with the exceptions of Herr SCHMID, Mlles. DECONEI and CARLOTTA PATTI. To Mlle. ORGENI, who made so good an impression in "Lucia," beside appearing with equal success in "La Traviata" and "Martha," we have alluded. Mlle. MORENSI, the young American, who was received with favor in several parts—*Azucena* and *Siebel* among the rest—seems to have afforded most satisfaction as *Lady Koburg*, for which character her tall figure and dashing appearance, if not absolutely her vocal attainments, well befit her. She has much to learn as a singer, but shows already fair promise as an actress, and her reappearance next season will be very generally welcomed. Of Mlle. BIANCOLINI, a contralto—the *Maffeo Orsini* to Mme. VILDA's *Lucrezia*—as much can hardly be said. Mlle. VESTRI (the fairy in "Crispino") has a prepossessing appearance; but that is pretty nearly all. Sig. FANCELLI, who played *Edgardo* ("Lucia") and some other parts, including *Contino del Fiore*, ("Crispino,") is a "*tenorino*" of unquestionable ability and with a not unpleasing voice; but the impression he has produced can at the best only be cited as moderate. Sig. NICOLINI and his sudden disappearance have been mentioned. This gentleman was originally put down for *Fra Diavolo*, but at the eleventh hour Sig. NAUDIN took his place. A more serviceable artist than Signor NAUDIN does not exist. Every part seems to lie within his means, from *Vasco di Gama* to *Pollio*, from *Pollio* to *Fra Diavolo*; but it is in the "*Africaine*" that he has been able to render most substantial service. He, too, was MAYERBEER's own choice, when the distribution of characters was under consideration for Paris, where the opera first came out. By the side of M. NAUDIN may fairly be placed our countrywoman, Madame LEMENS-SHERRINGTON, who, as *Adalgisa*, *Prascovia*, *Elvira* ("Don Giovanni"), *Margaret* (the "Huguenots), and, before all, *Ines* in the "Africaine," has won "golden opinions." Upon the useful Mdlle FRICCI, not for the first time, has chiefly devolved the questionably grateful task of undertaking such characters as *Leonora* ("Il Trovatore"), *Donna Anna*, &c., when others, with higher names, were not at hand to assume them. She has had one part, however, entirely to herself this season—*Amelia*, in the "Ballo in Maschera," the opera which opened the season, (April 3,) and in which the other characters were sustained by Mlles. LUSTANI and SONIERI, Signors MARIO, GRAZIANI, &c. On one occasion, moreover, Mlle. FRICCI showed her artistic readiness by acting as substitute for Mlle. LUCCA in MEYERBEER's "Selika," and acquitting herself to the general satisfaction. The beautiful tenor voice and smooth style of singing of Signor BRIGNOLI have made him acceptable in several operas, and none more notably than "Martha," in which, as *Lionel*, he made his *début* at Covent Garden last season. Sig. ATTRI, another most serviceable member of the company, has occupied much the same position as Mlle. FRICCI—undertaking characters of considerable importance, in the unavoidable absence, or awaiting the arrival, of his superiors. Signor ATTRI, however, is a thorough artist, and his excellent performances, at various periods, of *Mephistopheles*, *Marcel*, &c., have redounded greatly to his credit. Signor CIAMPI has exhibited the same dry cleverness which was his characteristic from the beginning, and which is just as manifest in *Gritzenko* and *Miranbolano* as in the *Dr. Bartolo* of either "Figaro." Signor TAGLIAFICO is still alone, *sui generis*, in characters like *Gubetta*, *Beppo*, &c.; and Signor CAPPONI, also a representative of subordinate parts, has so fine a bass voice that it depends entirely upon himself to attain a position of higher responsibility.

It will be seen from the foregoing that what is stated in the preamble about Mr. GYE's numerically and artistically efficient company is not stated upon insufficient grounds. A convincing proof of this was given on the last two nights of the season, on each of which occasions the "Nozze di Figaro" was performed. In this immortal *chef-d'œuvre* artists long connected with the establishment, and artists comparatively new to it, united to produce a singularly good "*ensemble*." In a purely dramatic sense, the most remarkable assumption was Mdlle. PAULINE LUCCA's *Cherubino*. We have seen many representatives of MOZART's incomparative page, but never one more original, saucy, piquant and life-like. Then Mdlle. LUCCA imparts a peculiar depth of sentiment to each of the lovely songs assigned to *Cherubino*; and it is difficult to say into which—"*Non so più cosa son*" or "*Voi che sapete*" (in spite of one or two unnecessary changes in the text)—she throws the largest amount of expression. Her by-play throughout is delicious, and nothing can be more irresistibly comic than her behaviour in the scene where *Susanna*, while singing the air, "*Venite, inginocchiatevi*," adjusts the cap on the head of the mischievous page and reads him a lesson in the art of female deportment. This air—by the way one of the most genial and beautiful in the opera—is sung admirably by Mme. LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON, who has made herself thoroughly familiar with the part of *Susanna*, investing it with a musical significance only within the grasp of a practiced musician. Her delivery of the melodious air, "Deh vieni non tardar," in the last act, would alone stamp her performance as artistically genuine. Another assumption of first-rate excellence is the *Countess Mdlle. Artot*, which, whether judged from a dramatic or a musical point of view, is irreproachable. Both her airs—"Porgi amor" and "Dove sono"—are sung with all the refinement belonging to a perfect mistress of style, and but for some slight ornaments at the resumption of the leading phrase the last would be wholly irreproachable. We cannot speak in terms of quite such unreserved eulogium of the gentlemen. Signor GRAZIANI, in spite of his exceptionally beautiful voice, is altogether out of his element as the Count; and though M. FAURE gives "Se vuol ballare" and "Non piu andrai" (the last especially) with wonderful spirit, his *Figaro*, in a histrionic sense, is one of the most dry and formal we can remember. The invariable correctness of this extremely clever artist, however, is of no slight importance to the concerted music. The four small parts—*Bartolo* (with "La vendetta,") *Basilio* (with "In quegli anni,") *Marcellina*, and *Antonio* (the Gardener) are well supported (the first two especially) by Signors CIAMPI and NERI BARALDI, Mdlle. ANESE and Signor POLONINI. Altogether, indeed, the "cast" is most effective. That the orchestral music, from the overture to the end, and all the concerted music, including the two great finales, would "go" thoroughly well might have been taken for granted in advance. For this Mr. COSTA himself—to say nothing of the magnificent orchestra he controls—was sufficient guarantee. Mr. COSTA does not introduce trombones into the score, but he sanctions even a larger curtailment than usual of the *finale* to Act III. (the scene of the wedding festivities)—a proceeding for which we cannot imagine any colorable pretext. Better omit the songs of "Bartolo" and "Basilio," as well as those of "Barbarina" and "Marcellina," none of which are imperatively requisite to the understanding of the dramatic action, than spoil so unaffectedly simple and beautiful a piece of concerted music—music which gives musical weight to a really important situation. Allowing, nevertheless, for these slight drawbacks, the performance of "Le Nozze di Figaro" sustains the high repute of the Royal Italian Opera, and is a worthy climax to the twentieth season.

* Mlle. FANNY DECONEI, who only sang in a concert, was announced for this part.

Criticism and Piracy.

LETTER FROM MISS BRADDON.

From the London Reader.

We insert the following letter, headed "Criticism and Piracy," as we have received it:

"*To the Editor of the Round Table:*

"SIR: I have been favored with a copy of your journal for July 14, 1866. In it I perceive that you review, as written by me, a novel entitled *What is this Mystery?* published in New-York by Messrs. HILTON & Co. Allow me to say, in reply to your most liberal criticism, that I never wrote a novel with the title given, and that I have never had any correspondence with its publishers, who, nevertheless, announce their book as printed from my 'advance sheets,' and who also characterize the work as 'Miss BRADDON's latest and best.' It may be—I hope it is not—in accordance with American notions of literary fair dealing to make these positively false statements. Messrs. HILTON & Co. may derive profit from them; but the true interests of literature and its commerce cannot be served by such audacious mendacity. I trust the day will never come when English publishers shall fall into imitation of the course pursued by Messrs. HILTON & Co. in the publication of *What is This Mystery*, a novel, by Miss M. E. BRADDON. Doubtless it would be a 'smart' speculation to appropriate any anonymous trash, label it with the name of an American writer of repute, then announce it as printed from his or her 'advance sheets,' and puff it into existence as the 'latest and best' of that writer's productions, when the verbiage so issued is neither the 'latest' nor the 'best,' but is absolutely the very reverse of what it pretends to be. But should such trading ever arise in England, then, perhaps, American statesmen will see the urgent necessity for an international copyright, to protect the characters of American writers from the outrageous dishonesty into which unrestrained literary piracy can degenerate. For the present the reputation of every English writer is at the mercy of any American publisher; and while this unhappy state of things continues *unreciprocated*, I suppose it will last, however much its continuance may demoralise the commerce of literature, and however much it may encourage downright knavery. Let me add that literary criticism, as a corrective influence, is not advanced by personalities; and that it is insulting to an author, and unfair in itself to assume, as you do when reviewing *What is this Mystery?* that 'her (the author's) creations were the result of the meditations and inspirations of a milliner's shop.' This remark is simply impertinent, and it is only as true as may be the assertion that the review in which it appears is the result of the meditations and inspirations of a tailor's shop; though why good and wholesome 'meditations and inspirations' should be foreign to milliners' and tailors' shops, I am at a loss to discover. Moreover, offensive criticism will rather deter than encourage literary aspirants—always a very sensitive race—for whose advent you insert, in the same number of the *Round Table* an elaborate demand.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, M. E. BRADDON, Author of *Lady Audley's Secret*, &c. London, July 30, 1866."

GEORGIA.

Prospect of the Cotton Crop—Estimated Yield 250,000 Bales, or $33,750,000—Financial Prospect under the New System—No More Negroes to buy—Signs of Growing Industrial Enterprise—English Capitalists Buying Plantations—The First Bale of the Season a Present to President Johnson—Foreign Immigration—The Gold Mines in Northern Georgia.

From Our Own Correspondent

MACON, Ga., Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.

The accounts from all parts of the State, as to the prospects of the cotton crop are of the most encouraging nature. Within the past five or six weeks the greatest improvement has taken place, both in quantity and quality of growth; and now that the crop is "laid by," and better and more reliable estimates can be formed, the general opinion of those most competent to judge, is that a little under half the crop of 1860 may be relied on as Georgia's contribution to the cotton wealth of the nation. According to this, the crop will produce between 250,000 and 300,000 bales, always provided the various worms and insects which prey on cotton keep away, and "the seasons" are propitious and Frost tarries in his coming. As it is almost too much to hope to escape all these enemies, I think that the estimate of your able correspondent, Mr. B. C. TRUMAN, is as near correct as prophecies usually are in these uninspired times.

The superficial area planted in cotton is larger than in 1860. Almost every one who owned land, or had any to cultivate, planted a "cotton patch." Sometimes this does not exceed half an acre; but on the principle that "every little makes a muckle," all these "patches" together will make a very marked addition to the yield of the State. Had the seed been sound, the crop would certainly have equalled that of 1860.

Planters, as a class, are inveterate grumblers. They have always to complain of too much or too little rain. Providence, however bounteous, can never satisfy their wants; but I have observed in talking with many of them from all parts of the State, that nine out of ten admit that they fully expect to make half a crop. The weight of a bale of cotton varies from 400 to 500 pounds. Taking the average at 450 pounds, and the total production at 250,000 bales, this will give 112,500,000 pounds, which, at 30 cents, will bring the people of the State $33,750,000. Jupiter's shower of gold into the lap of Danaë was not near so refreshing as this will prove to the people among whom money has almost lapsed into a tradition.

Should these hopes be realized, the Radicals defeated, and a feeling of security resulting from the reestablishment of law and order restored, the amount of available wealth in the State will be greater than in any year prior to the war. While negro slavery existed, planters were generally in debt. After they sold their crop and settled with their commission merchant and the tax collector, they nearly always invested the balance in more land and more negroes, and incurred a debt for the part of the purchase which they were unable to pay in cash.

It is a great mistake to suppose that they lived expensively, like the great European land-owners. They lived abundantly, in many cases wastefully, on what their plantations produced; but as a class they spent little or nothing on the luxuries and comforts of life, and had less money to their credit at their bankers than any other class of men who were accounted wealthy. Their homes were generally of the homeliest, their fare of the plainest, though very abundant; their dress of the shabbiest, and their pocket-books of the emptiest. Nominally, and according to the tax books, they owned a vast extent of land and a large number of slaves, which represented a great many dollars; but they wore thread-bare homespun and rusty wool hats, and sat in split-bottom chairs, and slept in poplar bedsteads, and lived in log-houses, because they had invested everything in land and negroes, and had gone in debt beside, in order to grow more cotton.

Under the new system the tendency will be to curtail instead of increase the quantity of land to be planted, to sell instead of buy, and the consequence will be that the amount of available wealth will be vastly increased.

Already, although this wealth is yet unrealized and contingent, and although there provides generally a feeling of insecurity in consequence of the lowering aspect of the political sky, a tendency to invest in manufacturing and other industrial enterprises is manifested in many parts of the State, and companies are formed or forming to build and work cotton mills, to develop the great mineral resources of the State, or "to strike ile," which is said to exist in many places in northern Georgia. The foundation stones of two cotton factories were laid with much ceremony and speech-making of a very sanguine tone a few days ago at West Point, Troup county, on the Chattahoochee, the dividing line between Georgia and Alabama. Other factories are projected at Cartersville and different places near the Western and Atlantic Railroad, (the State Road) where the vast water-power of the Chattahoochee and Etowah rivers and their tributaries which is now wasted, present the most eligible sites for manufactories.

I have heard of several English capitalists who propose to buy plantations on a large scale in Georgia, for the purpose of raising cotton. They propose to employ the services of a skilled planter, to whom they will pay a liberal salary ($10,000) to manage the enterprise, employ and control the labor, and generally oversee the business. An operation of this sort is already working successfully in Southwestern Georgia. A number of Englishmen bought seven large plantations last Winter, together with the stock and provisions, and intrusted the management and control to Mr. BENJAMIN LOCKETT, one of the most expert agriculturists in the State, to whom they pay $10,000 a year, besides giving him a fine residence, all the provisions he needs for himself and family, the use of horses, carriages and servants, and fuel, &c. The investment was about half a million dollars, and the estimated net return, according to Mr. LOCKETT, will be between twelve and fifteen per cent., unless some unforseen calamity occurs. Agents for other Englishmen who have heard of this flattering prospect, are already prospecting, and are offering very solid inducements to native owners to sell their lands.

The free labor system has been so much more successful than the most sanguine ventured to anticipate a year ago, and those who have tried cotton planting as an investment are generally so well satisfied with the prospect, it is probable that many Northern men with plethoric purses will try to enter the field to compete with the English planters. Good cotton lands may be purchased in desirable localities, and in large blocks at an average of $25 per acre. One good hand can cultivate from fifteen to seventeen acres. The average wages are either a fourth of the crop, together with food, clothes, lodging and fuel, or $10 a month to the full hand, with food, &c.

The first bale of the season has reached here, and has been sent forward as a present to the President. It was raised by Mr. P. W. JONES, of Dougherty County, and bought by a number of leading merchants of this city for the purpose of presenting it to President JOHNSON, as the first fruits of Georgia's labor under his just and generous government. It is suggested, if his rule forbids his accepting presents, that he turn it over to some benevolent Southern institution.

Organized measures are being taken here to encourage foreign emigration to Georgia, and a meeting of the Board of Trade of this city was held last week and a committee appointed to obtain information and report as to the best means of introducing foreign labor. The extreme difficulty in cities and towns of getting good house servants, and the prospect of a continued efflux of negro laborers to the rich lands of the Mississippi Valley, where wages are much higher than Georgia planters can afford to pay, are the principal causes of this movement. The speech of Mr. JAMES R. BUTTS at this meeting, and which is reported in the Macon *Telegraph* of last Friday, will well repay perusal.

I have heard a good deal recently about the gold mines of Northern Georgia, particularly those near Dahlonega and Auraria, in Lumpkin County. The most marvelous tales are told of their productiveness, and of the little labor it costs to get rich at the Georgia diggings. The most remarkable is that of a middle-aged woman who, in one day and with no other machinery than an old tin pan and her homespun apron, gathered 2,700 pennyweights, which she sold to a "dust buyer" for $2,700. In the language of cautious chroniclers of sensation reports, "this needs confirmation."

I think it probable, unless the heat and the mosquitoes abate their present fury, I shall run to the diggings and see whether it is even safe to follow CHESTERFIELD's advice, and "believe half what you hear." If I could believe even this, I would purchase a tin pan and a homespun apron of the most approved shape and style, and give the middle-aged woman a liberal bonus to show me how to do it. Even if I succeed, the TIMES shall hear from the diggings, if I go thither.

QUONDAM.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Fenians—Gen. Logan.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1866.

Chicago was thrown into quite a tumult yesterday, by the grand display of the Fenians, who went forth to hold their long announced and widely heralded political picnic. Great preparations had been making for several days past for the reception of Gen. LOGAN, Govs. OGLESBY and FLETCHER, and others, who were expected to arrive in this city on Tuesday evening. Committees of arrangement and reception were appointed, the latter of which proceeded to Joliet to meet the train bearing the "distinguished" visitors. They arrived here about 7½ o'clock, and were received by the firing of cannon, and other noisy demonstrations. An immense crowd thronged the streets, and the enthusiasm was *enthusiastic!*

After the procession had marched and countermarched awhile, it brought up at the Crosby Opera House, where Gen. LOGAN was announced to speak. And he did speak, for two long hours. His address was able, as all his speeches are. It was of the Congressional order, radical and extreme in its views. He discussed the various questions and phases of reconstruction, of course strongly condemning the policy of the President. Gov. ORR's Philadelphia speech was also reviewed. But as the speech contained only the principles which have so often been enunciated in and out of Congress, I will not attempt to give any further sketch of it. The above outline will give an idea of its scope and spirit. There was an immense crowd assembled to hear him. The large hall was full, the street was full, and hundreds went away who could not get within hearing distance. After Gen. LOGAN had concluded, Gov. OGLESBY, Speaker COLFAX, Hon. S. W. MOULTON, and Senator TRUMBULL spoke briefly. The demonstration was a decided success. Gen. LOGAN's popularity is great, and his election is generally conceded as beyond question.

Early yesterday morning the streets were alive with ardent Hibernians, eager to join in the grand demonstration which was to be the order of the day. Trains were announced to run at intervals through the forenoon to convey the crowd to the appointed spot—a beautiful suburban retreat. The Fenians have been preparing for great things, and expecting great things from this gathering of the clans, and, so far as numbers and enthusiasm and speeches are concerned, their "great expectations" have been fully met. Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, who had promised to be present, and who warmly sympathizes with the movement and its ulterior objects, was prevented from coming by indisposition. The object of the politicians is, of course, to make a raid to secure the Irish vote, and to turn the Fenian influence against the President, who, in the discharge of his duty, enforced the laws and prevented an invasion of the province of a friendly Power.

Gov. OGLESBY made the principal speech—that is, he spoke the longest. And being of Irish descent, he went into the business *con amore*. He said he hated England, and should make it his business to cultivate this sentiment among the American people. He wished that it might go across the ocean as an expression of his sentiments—as the views of the people in these great North American States—that we are enemies of the British Government to-day. In this strain he spoke for about one hour, and filled up the balance of his time with denunciations of our Government for enforcing the neutrality law. The Governor is an able speaker, and made a profound impression upon his audience, for he had the appearance of heartily sympathizing with them in all their plans and aspirations.

Speaker COLFAX followed. He was not evidently at home among the Irish, but he made one of his neat speeches, nevertheless. He commenced by saying that he came at their invitation because of the noble and patriotic resolutions they had adopted in Chicago; that on the green flag which they loved so well they had written liberty to all and justice to all. That was the noble and patriotic motive which thrilled his heart, and he stood up and clasped every man's hand as a brother who proclaims this sentiment in any land. He then proceeded to review briefly the acts of the Administration in connection with the recent Canada raid, which he condemned, as he was bound to before such an audience and such a purpose as he came hither. He held that the President should have declared the Irish army of invasion belligerents, and entitled to the rights of belligerents—that both should be accorded equal rights in the fight. He went into the historical for a time, and then took up the "blarney stone" and talked about introducing ROBERTS at Washington.

Gen. LOGAN then came forward amid a "storm of applause." The General is also of Irish descent on both sides—while Gov. OGLESBY's father was Scotch—so that LOGAN is the greater favorite of the two. He commenced *medius in rei*—that is, pitched right to the marrow of the subject at the outset. He spoke of English oppression and English tyranny. He blarnied the Irish about the part they had taken in the war, and then went on to show why they should no longer act with the Democratic Party, and why they *should* act with the Republicans. He also pitched into the President for not allowing the Fenians to go on their marauding expedition to Canada. He promised that if another effort were made, and there were not Irishmen enough to make it successful, he would come to their aid with regiments of American citizens.

Gen. O'NIEL, the "hero of Fort Erie and Ridgeway," completed the speaking. His was the usual Fenian talk.

The Assembly was large—from ten to fifteen thousand, and to their credit be it said, I never saw so good natured, orderly, and peaceful an Irish mass meeting in my life.

The cholera is prevailing here to some extent, yet there is no excitement or panic in relation to it. The daily papers report a few of the cases. It is so late that we do not anticipate an epidemic. The weather is cool and pleasant.

KENTUCKY.

Mr. Prentice Again Defines Himself on the Expatriation Law's Repeal—He Does Not Regret It, Yet Acknowledges that those Kentuckians who Warned Him against its Consequences were Right—Returns, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1866.

The *Journal* editor to-day, though charging others with misquoting its confession of the 1st, again admits that those of us who urgently warned him against the consequences of repealing the Expatriation Law last Winter—who assured him, a thousand times over, that if said law should be repealed at that time, the ungrateful and thankless leaders of the returning rebels would at once organize them as a party, and strike for power, setting themselves up at the very earliest opportunity as the superiors and the proscribers of our loyal men—were right, and he was in error. "The Republicans," he reiterates to-day, "were right in warning us that, if it should be repealed the returning rebels who should receive the benefits of the repeal would at once make use of the power conferred upon them to attempt to control the elections for their purposes." Yet he says again, "even if we had known that the returning rebels, reënfranchised, would pursue this course, we should still have gone for their reënfranchisement. Even if we had foreknown that the returning rebel leaders, restored to the civil rights they had forfeited, would take the audacious and insolent and proscriptive and all-grasping course they have taken, we should still have been for the Expatriation Law's repeal."

"If the majority, including the returned rebels, are for rebel domination in the state," he "can stand what other people can," "until the irresistible logic of events shall change men and minds"—unless (I may be allowed to add) said domination should prove outrageously and personally oppressive to him and his friends, as true Kentuckians and loyal citizens of the United States, or overtly defiant of the laws of the Union.

Whitley (a southeast mountain county) gives HOBSON 1,200; DUVALL, 10. DUVALL's majority will likely foot up 38,000 scant.

A congratulatory address of the Democratic State Central Committee closes:

"There can no longer be a doubt that the Democratic Party in Kentucky, a part of the great Democratic Party of the North and Northwest, is the only organization which can effectually oppose the revolutionary schemes of the Radicals, and render substantial support to the President."

The *Courier*, fearing it won't pay to run any one against ROUSSEAU, has induced the withdrawal of its half-a-dozen or more candidates put as feelers. This paper's daily circulation, I hear, is already some 6,000, and weekly 4,000.

The Robinson-Wilson Presbytery assumes to dissolve the pastoral relations of all obnoxious to that august body, and declare their pulpits either vacant or occupied by those who recognize said conclave and ignore the Assembly.

Our city is as healthy as usual this season. Indeed, our monthly mortality report has shown no striking variation during the past six months. In June we had 294 deaths; July, 262; the first thirteen days of August, 124.

PONTIAC.

THE FLOODS IN MINNESOTA.

Heavy Rains and Great and Rapid Rise in the Streams—Many Lives Lost—Several Narrow Escapes from Death—Property Destroyed, &c.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

LENORA, Fillmore County, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 11, 1866.

We have had the heaviest rain that has ever been known in this country. The rain commenced on the morning of the 6th inst., and continued moderately till 4 P. M., when the heavens were fairly opened, and the water poured down upon the earth in almost a solid sheet. Every ravine was filled, and emptied into the streams. Rivulets and spring brooks soon became rivers of rushing waters. Fields of grain that were standing were soon swept to the ground, or torn out by the roots. Oats that were cut and put in shock were floated against the fences, damming up the water till force enough was gathered to sweep everything before it. Barns filled with hay were taken from their foundations. Stables, with horses, farming tools, threshing machines, and reapers—mills and dams were all swept down the stream. Dwelling houses were swept down the stream, with whole families, most of whom were drowned. There have been seven bodies found and buried. They all lived within six miles of this place. There are still five or six persons missing.

There were several very narrow escapes. One lady, Mrs. DAVID WISEL,—whose husband was drowned, together with three other persons that were in the house at the time, clung to the bed-stead, and after floating five miles through the woods, and through acres of floating drift wood of every description, was driven to the shore by the current, without a scratch, got out, and, after walking all night and part of next day through woods and grass, got back to one of the neighbors, near her own dwelling, where she started the night before at ten o'clock.

I ought to have stated before that the flood reached its height about 10 o'clock in the evening, and commenced receding before 12 o'clock. Nearly all the people were abed and asleep, although there was one continued stream of lightning, and peals of thunder that shook the very earth. It is singular how any person could sleep, but such is the case.

One woman, by the name of WELLINGTON, was found in the driftwood, under the fallen roof of her house, in her bed, with her little grandchild in her arms, sleeping that sleep which knows no waking until the last trump shall summon all to stand before the great Judge.

COLLINS HALL made a narrow escape. He was the owner of a grist-mill some three miles from here. He is nearly 60 years of age. He generally slept in the mill, and had a very narrow escape from drowning last Spring when the snow went off. He was sleeping on the main floor of the mill, and did not awake till the water reached him. On the east side of the mill there is a high bluff that reaches to within twelve feet of the mill at its base. Through this gap he escaped last Spring, the water then being three feet deep, and forming a cataract. Here he looked for a passage to escape this time, but the water was now eight feet deep, forming a boiling cauldron. It would have been madness to try to escape through this gap. On the west there was one boiling sheet of water for 20 rods. There was no escape. He retreated to the upper part of the mill. At this time the whole mill began to move—slowly at first, but soon attaining the speed of a horse. The old man clung to the bolt-chest. When about 80 rods below where it started, the mill struck a large elm tree, which broke the mill in two. The bolt-chest separated from the rest of the mill. He, still clinging to it, was carried down the stream, through the top of a thorn tree. He now let go of the bolt-chest and caught hold of the tree, from which he escaped to the land, where he stayed till daylight, when he made his way back to view the desolation, which seemed complete.

It has rained every day of the last week, and there is a prospect of having a wet harvest. The wheat is all ripe, and was last Monday. There has none been cut since. What was cut last week and put in shock now shows sprouts half an inch long. The standing wheat begins to crinkle down, and if it continues to rain three or four days more, there will not be more than two-thirds of the crop harvested, and that in a damaged condition.

The Damage to Property.

From the Chatfield (Minn.) Democrat, Aug. 10.

A heavy rain commenced falling at this point on Sunday night last and continued throughout Monday and Monday night. About 9:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning Root River commenced to swell, and in one hour and a half rose 10 feet plum water. When the flood was at its height, it presented a wild and magnificent scene, the water rushing, tearing and roaring over the entire bottom from DIXON's mill to the highland in West Chatfield, carrying down in its course hay cocks, fences, cord and drift-wood, to much of which were seen clinging rabbits, rats, woodchucks, &c., all changing their location much against their will. The water commenced falling about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at present writing, Thursday evening, is pretty much within its banks again.

The damage to the overflowed corn, potatoes and other crops, cannot now be estimated, many asserting that the corn will straighten up and suffer no material damage, while others say it will be ruined in consequence of the grain not being hard enough to prevent the absorption of water—if this be true the loss of corn in the valley will be immense. The damage to potatoes, over which the current did not directly pass, will probably be light. Grass not yet cut, has been seriously damaged by a deposit of sand and mud among it. Taking it all together this flood has been a most destructive one, more so than any that has ever swept Root River Valley before.

To give some idea of the suddenness of the rise, a gentleman who lives above town informs us that the first intimation he had of the flood was, he heard a roaring, and on stepping to the door he discovered a wave rolling down over the bottom at least two feet high. The road between this place and West Chatfield was rendered impassable within 25 minutes after the rise had commenced. The water was one inch and a half higher at this point than it was during the great freshet of 1850.

P. S.—We stop the press to announce that a well authenticated report has just reached us that sixteen persons were drowned on Monday night last, in Weisel creek, in consequence of the rapid rise in that stream. The creek runs through Preble and Newberg townships, in the eastern part of the county. Three houses were swept away, including that of Mr. WEISEL, by which Mr. WEISEL and an old lady and gentleman from Iowa, who were visiting there, were drowned. The water rose so rapidly that the retreat of the inmates of the dwellings swept away was cut off before the inmates were aware of their danger. The destruction of property in the valley of this creek is said to be awful. Mr. WEISEL's name is the only one of the lost that we could ascertain. He was an old and much respected citizen of this county, and had lived in the house from which he was drowned twelve years. Reports of the great destruction of property are reaching us hourly.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY.

Solution of the Mystery—A Fine Piece of Detective Strategy.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 13.

The very remarkable mystery attending the murder of a cyprian, on Friday last, in a house of ill-repute, corner of Eleventh-street and Mark's-lane, the circumstances of which were presented in our last issue, was all brought to light on Saturday through the sagacity and diligence of our detective force.

By the time that the Coroner was ready for the inquest, not only had the body been identified but the alleged murderer was in custody, and the detectives had gathered such an array of evidence that the Coroner found it but necessary to examine half the witnesses that were present, and the Jury returned a verdict in less than ten minutes.

The name of the dead girl proved to be MARY KEARNEY. She and her sister ROSE are both from Mt. Holly, New-Jersey. KEARNEY is not their real name. In abandoning their relations and launching upon the life of courtesans, they did not drag into common infamy the patronymic of their poor but upright parents. Both sisters had lived for some years this perilous life; and it is noteworthy that on the night at the Continental Theatre, when the cyprian MAGGIE BAER was shot in a private box by a man named MAGUIRE, her companion that evening was ROSE KEARNEY, the sister of the miserable creature whose mangled body we looked upon on Saturday.

There is no romance in this horrible deed. The murdered girl, MARY KEARNEY, possessed neither beauty, intelligence, education, or accomplishment of any kind. She was thin almost to emaciation, and if at any time she was comely, her comeliness was lost. The man who killed her was little, if any, higher in the intellectual scale. He is named NEWTON CHAMPION, and resided at No. 1,233 Ogden-street. He is 26 years of age, and an engineer by occupation. According to the Naval Register for 1865, he was appointed an acting second assistant engineer, Nov. 7, 1864; was born in New-Jersey and a citizen of Pennsylvania at the time of his enlistment. He was then on duty in the screw steamer *Galatea*, engaged in convoy service in the West Indies. He was arrested by two of the Sixth District Police officers, about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, in a house No. 1,508 Callowhill-street. He was in bed at the time, and it is said was suffering from a sudden dysentery. His mother and brother were present attending upon him. The authorities had him removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where he was locked up to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

While in the house in Callowhill-street, a policeman went to his residence in Ogden-street, and there secured the clothes that he wore when he committed the murderous deed. They were found in a tub, in a back room on the second floor, where they had been placed by his mother. They were so smeared by blood as to incarnadine the water of the tub in which they were deposited.

We have already told that CHAMPION and MARY came to the house of Mrs. TYSON, and were assigned to a back room in the second story, and that CHAMPION, after remaining there for three-quarters of an hour, coolly told Mrs. TYSON that his friend was sleeping, and that he would take a walk until the probable period of her awakening, and how she was found with her throat cut from ear to ear.

Mrs. TYSON took a carriage at once on the discovery of the murder, and drove to the office of Chief FRANKLIN. The latter very soon ascertained all the particulars. When the detectives came to the room and saw the ensanguined spectacle it appalled even them, who are accustomed to ghastliness in every shape. The room was examined, and smears of blood were found upon the surbase of a window which opens into the yard. The murderer had defiled it by contact with his blood-stained hands. The wound in the woman's throat gaped widely, yet it was so hacked and butchered as to show that the instrument of death could have been nothing larger than an ordinary pocket-knife.

Mrs. TYSON declared, and no doubt with truth, that of the identity of either the deceased or the murderer she knew nothing. The clothing of the butchered girl lay upon a chair near the bed, and all the clue existing to any discovery in the case was a milliner's bill, showing that she had purchased a bonnet in Arch-street on the day before. She had of late been living in a court called Fillmore-avenue, running out of Fifteenth-street above Arch. She had been beloved by CHAMPION, who watched her with a jealousy so fierce that the girl was ultimately terror-stricken by it, and had begun to avoid him. They had frequent quarrels; he had several times threatened her life, and but a few days ago openly said that he had purchased a pistol with which to shoot her.

When the body of the dead girl was first found by Mrs. TYSON, the room was darkened, and upon raising the curtains the ghastly tableau was disclosed to view. The girl lay in the centre of the bed, the upper sheet wrapped around her. There was blood upon the pillow, blood upon the floor, and blood upon the tumbled sheets. The landlady removed the blood-dabbled linen. The girl was dead, her throat cut in such a manner that all the main arteries had been simultaneously severed. At least a gallon of blood had been shed from the gaping wound. There was nothing left in the girl of the freshness and elacticity of youth. Her garments lay upon a chair beside the bed, and everthing about them evinced the character of the wearer. The stockings were a net-work of holes; the dress was without "body." The light worsted cloak and hoop skirt did evident duty as the prominently useful articles of costume.

The alleged murderer, when captured, was as calm and as self-possessed as any monomaniac at Dr. KIRKBRIDE's asylum. His appearance is just what anybody might expect from his known antecedents. He had been intimate with the girl for three years, and regarded her as devoted to him; but his purse was not sufficiently plethoric, and she sought the society of others. Then he resigned from the navy, and after remaining for some time on shore he enlisted as a private in the army. When it became known that he had been in the navy he was drafted back to it, and sent on board of one of the vessels as a fireman. Here he was recognized, and some of his friends procured him an acting appointment as engineer. He did not remain long in the service, but either resigned or deserted soon after receiving his last appointment. At the time of the murder he enjoyed a good position at Point Breeze Gas Works.

LAGER BEER.

Will Lager-Beer Intoxicate?—The Question Answered by a Jury in Lockport—How Much a German can Hold.

Correspondence of the Buffalo Express.

LOCKPORT, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1866.

The much-litigated question, "Will lager-beer intoxicate?" received a further trial before the Sessions last evening, in the case of LOUIS ZEIGLER, a saloon-keeper at Niagara, who was indicted for a violation of the Excise Law. The defendant admitted the selling of lager-beer, and took issue upon the question whether that constitutes such a violation. The simple question was presented to the Jury—is lager-beer an intoxicating liquor? and several witnesses were introduced to testify upon the point. Much merriment was excited by the details of the experience of some of the witnesses in lager drinking, and the Court-room resounded with roars of laughter during the trial. Some of the testimony, greatly condensed, is given below, and will be found interesting to those who do wrestle with Gambrinus, and to those who don't.

Mr. DANIEL MOORE was called for the prosecution. He has drank lager beer, and finds that it contains malt, thinks it intoxicating; believes its use will produce intoxication in persons ordinarily healthy, without a diseased condition of the stomach from the effects of alcoholic drinks.

BENJAMIN DRAPER—Is a brewer; has made lager some years, and knows that it is intoxicating; has known many persons to be drunk who drank no stimulants but lager; there is as much spirits in two glasses of lager as in one of ale; in the manufacture of lager the yeast works down, in that of strong beer it works up.

NICHOLAS RUBECK—Is a German; have drank lager till I could drink it no longer, and it is not intoxicating; have drunk it all day to-day.

MICHAEL RYAN—I have used lager; it is intoxicating if you take enough of it; it strengthens the nerves and makes a man talkative.

EZRA W. NICHOLS—I have used lager eight or ten years; have taken perhaps twenty glasses; altogether, and it never intoxicated me. Don't consider it intoxicating. (This witness did not help the prosecution materially.)

ROBERT FOLLETT—Am a saloon-keeper; clerk for FRED MAXWELL. Have drank lager six years, and have no doubt it will intoxicate. Have seen men drunk from drinking it. I have taken a dozen glasses per day without getting intoxicated.

For the defence—HANS NIELSON testified that he is a liquor-dealer at the Falls; has drank lager-beer since childhood; taken a dozen glasses successively; have taken it daily; it is not intoxicating; it is made of hops; hops destroy the influence of alcohol.

WILLIAM SAMWAYS is a Justice of the Peace; lives at Niagara Falls. Has taken lager for ten or fifteen years; it never intoxicated me; I never knew anybody drunk from it.

GEORGE FRANKLIN is a Dutch drayman at Niagara Falls; has taken *fifty* glasses of lager in a day; has taken fifteen glasses in two hours, and slept soundly after it; strong beer makes him drunk, but lager never does; has drank it fifteen years; it will not intoxicate.

WILLIAM LANDRETH—Has taken from ten to twelve glasses of lager per day, by advice of physicians; never made him tipsy.

RUDOLPH VIEDT—Is a leather dealer at Niagara Falls; has used lager thirty-five years; taken from thirty to forty glasses per day; it is not intoxicating; could not stand five glasses of strong beer.

ERNEST BRIMMEL—Is a brewer at Supension Bridge, and a diminutive Dutchman; has used lager-beer fifteen or sixteen years; has swallowed seventy-five glasses in a day; has taken so much as to be full clear up to the throat; it don't prevent him from eating regular meals; never drinks water; it don't agree with him; lager is not intoxicating; it don't make him or anybody else drunk.

CHARLES UTZ—Have used lager; from twenty to twenty-five glasses per day. It is not intoxicating; drink water some, but don't like it. It don't satisfy me like beer.

MATHIAS FEDEDSAIEL—Have taken lager eight or nine years; have taken fifteen glasses in two hours; never knew it to make anybody drunk.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, evidently believing that the ordinary effects of lager beer could not be judged from the experience of a capacious Teuton. Until a decision can be obtained from the Court of Appeals that the fluid known as lager-beer is intoxicating, the question must continue an open one for the jury in each particular case to decide upon the evidence before them.

The Blowing Cave of Georgia.

Correspondence of the Mobile Times.

Blowing Cave is situated on the plantation of Col. DAVID BARROW, Decatur County, Ga., twenty-seven miles from Thomasville, the terminus of the Savannah and Gulf Railroad. The cave is at the bottom of a small, natural basin, (whose diameter will not at any point exceed thirty feet,) in a perfectly smooth plain, and surrounded with a dense copse of wood. There are no indications to lead to the supposition that it was occasioned by any eruption of a volcanic or convulsive nature, as the face of the surrounding country, as well as the immediate neighborhood of the cave itself, is wholly free of stones, ruggedness and other marks of convulsive action.

When first discovered and brought into notice by Cols. BARROW and MCKINLEY, in 1836 or '37, the orifice of the cave was three or four feet to the left of the present one, and much larger. Col. MCKINLEY proposed exploring it, but in attempting to sound it with lead and line he failed to touch bottom, and gave up the undertaking as too hazardous for further venture.

The present mouth of the cave is about one and a half feet in diameter, through which at one period of the day there issues a strong current of air, not in puffs, but a continuous stream, with a roar that is heard at a distance of 60 or 70 yards.

In the Winter of '64, in company with several ladies, I visited the cave at the time of its *blowing out;* and by way of experiment, one of the ladies threw her veil into the mouth of it, which was blown into the air to the height of six or seven feet. I then threw my hat—a heavy woolen one—into it with a like result. Several articles heavier than either of the above were tried, but immediately expelled.

At another period of the day the suction is relatively as great. Any light article held near the orifice is instantly drawn into the cave.

Dr. COTTON, the State Geologist, a gentleman of high scientific ability, visited it at the solicitation of Cols. MCKINLEY and BARROW, and gave it as his opinion that these reversed phenomena was caused by the ebb and flow of the tide, and that the cave was originally one of the fathomless lime sinks so numerous in that portion of Georgia.

Leading from all points into the basin are Indian trails, deep worn, indicating much visiting to the cave by the redmen, ere the axe of the white man woke up the echoes of the forest, and it was probably regarded by them as a place of sanctity, where they held commune with the spirits in the great hunting ground above.

Asbestos.

A correspondent of an Australian paper, the Orange *Guardian*, writes as follows:

"Some twenty-two years ago I recognized the abestos, or amicanthus rock, in this district, and since then I have from time to time exposed portions of the stone to atmospheric influence, and the result has always been a perfect change of the stone into abestos, or into a substance closely resembling the finest staple of wool, only something stronger, and, if possible, whiter in appearance. I have sometimes obtained it six inches in length, have combed it out, and found it soft and pliant as any silk. This substance, as no doubt you are aware, is inconsumable by fire. The stone may be brought into the state of abestos in a very short time. I have been employed sinking a well of late, and some days I got as much of this mineral as would make a suit of clothes. I can show the stone here in all its stages, from stone itself to the asbestos state.

Should asbestos ever come into general use, it will, in some measure, no doubt, from its incombustible nature, supercede the evils of crinoline. Beside this great advantage it will also set aside the vexatious expense and use of soap and water, for all a lady will have to do when she unrobes herself, will be to pitch her articles of apparel into a glowing fire, and when they have become as white as a snowflake she may resume them at her pleasure. Perhaps you may deem some parts of the foregoing rather extravagant; but nevertheless, I really believe that by proper appliances the amicanthus may yet become a source of revenue, and I therefore recommend the thing to your attention."

PEACHES IN NEW-JERSEY.—Last week we saw some good-looking peaches in market, but, at twenty-five or thirty cents a quart, we did not care to test the quality. There is, however, good reason for the high prices. Scarcely an orchard in New-Jersey will produce any fruit of consequence this year, and, from the accounts received from all parts of the State, the productions this year in New-Jersey will not be a tenth of an average crop. Delaware and Maryland, the other principal peach-growing States, report a very small yield. Taking the three States together, it is estimated that there will not be over one-fifth of a fair crop. In Philadelphia, peaches last week sold for from four to ten dollars a basket, and were not good at that, they being brought from the far South, where little attention is paid to raising the finer varieties.—*Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Aug. 13.*

The Man who Advertises

To cure people of an "attachment to the bottle," is requested to try his hand on the patrons of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Nobody who has tried one bottle of that has yet been able to refrain from continuing the indulgence.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Office of Wilson's Bakery, No. 73 Fulton-st., will be open for business as usual on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 20. The late fire at Wilson's Buildings will in no wise interfere with the business of the bakery. JOHN T. WILSON & CO.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Friday night, Aug. 17, CHARLES S., youngest child of Andrew C. and Isabella J. S. Armstrong.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his grand-parents, No. 196 East 10th-st.

DOCK.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Friday, midnight, Aug. 17, after a severe and lingering illness, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. S. Bright, Esq., Mr. JACOB DOCK, of Philadelphia, in the 66th year of his age.

His remains will be removed to Philadelphia for interment, from the residence of his son, Luther Dock, No. 904 North Broad-st. Funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M.

EMANUEL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 17, AMOS EATON, son of Michael and Frances Emanuel, aged 2 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 417 State-st.

HARBECK.—In Paris, on Thursday, July 16, ELVIRA, daughter of Wm. H. and Elvira Harbeck, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 309 5th-av., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

HARTSHORNE.—On Friday, Aug. 17, CHARLOTTE LOUISA, wife of Charles D. Hartshorne, and youngest daughter of J. K. Johnson, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday, the 20th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HAMILTON.—On Friday, Aug. 17, JANE H. HAMILTON, relict of Jacob Hamilton, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, B. H. Hand, No. 59 Vandam-st.

HALL.—On Saturday, Aug. 18, GEORGIE, infant son of W. A. and S. E. Hall, aged 10 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 6 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, at No. 131 East 34th-st., without further notice.

KEILEY.—At Long Branch, on Saturday, Aug. 18, ISABEL, wife of Philip Keiley.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

KIERSTED.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, after a long and wearisome illness, ANNIE YOUNG, wife of J. B. Kiersted.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 187 East 21st-st., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

MCMURRAY.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 16, of dysentery, little HATTIE ELLA, only daughter of Caroline Ophelia and James McMurray, aged 6 years, 5 months and 18 days.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 48 High-st., this Sunday, 19th inst., at 3½ P. M. Relatives and friends, also her little classmates of the Sands-st. Sabbath-school, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

SPELMAN.—At Yonkers, on Saturday morning, Aug. 18, FRANK CHAPMAN, youngest son of T. M. and Mary B. Spelman, in the 7th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, in Cumberland-st., near Willoughby-av., on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHEPARD.—At Harlem, on Friday, Aug. 17, JAMES L. SHEPARD, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

The members of Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., are requested to attend (in citizens' dress) the funeral of our late Sergt. Thomas Francis, on Monday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 25 Charlton-st.

CHAS. L. TERRY, Lieutenant-Commanding.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown drowned man was received at the Morgue this afternoon at 3:45; found by Capt. Barney Trainor, of fever-boat belonging to Charity Hospital, B. I., opposite Forty-ninth-street, East River; black hair, black whiskers on chin and throat; height five feet ten inches; black sack coat, black pants, black vest, white shirt, and boots.

JOHN H. MANAHAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—North side, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching of God's Word, by Divine permission, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Fourth Article of the Creed—Suffered under Pontius Pilate.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 19th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, (in absence of the Pastor,) and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. B. F. MILLARD. Also corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. by Rev. C. C. GOSS, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, by Rev. JOHN E. GORSE. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes, and Rev. FOSTER ELY at 7¾ P. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—12th-st., near 6th-av. The church will be reopened on SUNDAY, Aug. 19. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. MCLEOD, in the MORNING at 10½, and AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

DIVINE SERVICE IN COLLEGIATE DUTCH CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.—North Church, 10½ A. M.; Lafayette-place, corner 4th-st., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 48th-st., near 5th-av., 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers invited to attend.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 8¼ P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PUY, Pastor. Seats free. Class meeting and Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Aug. 19, 1866. A circle at 10½ A. M., Conference at 3½ P. M., and Lecture at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. BENNING.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in his Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Saints will be Satisfied with their Glorified State.* Ps. 17:15. At 7½ P. M., to young men on the *Importance of Honesty.*

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., near Irving-place. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE LEXINGTON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 46th-st., will be open for public worship every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 8 o'clock in the evening.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HENRY-ST., corner Scammel-st.—Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, Rector, SUNDAY. Service at 10½ A. M. Seats for all. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., east of 2d-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. SEYMOUR LANDON. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 2 P. M. Seats free.

53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, NEAR 7th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. P. CHURCH, D. D. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching on SUNDAY—morning at 10½ and evening at 7¾ o'clock—by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, the Pastor. Strangers welcome.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETINGS AT DODWORTH'S HALL.—Dr. H. B. STORER lectures at 10½ A. M. and 7½ evening. Conference at 3 P. M. Subject—*Clairvoyance.*

CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS, of North Carolina, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 19. Services commence at 11 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. WM. JAMES will preach in this Church SUNDAY, Aug. 19. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH Pastor. Services every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. Divine service every SUNDAY in July and August, at 10½ A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Service every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—Service on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Evening prayer, with sermon, at 4 o'clock.

REV. CHAS. D. SHAW WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 18, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	131	500	Cum. Coal P.	47¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	111	120	West. U. Tel.	59
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅛	100	do.	58⅞
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62.	110⅛	100	do. ...b30	59
50,000	do.	110⅛	200	Lehigh & Sus.	3¾
20,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s C.'64.	108⅜	350	Boston W. P.	32
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65.	108⅜	100	do.	32⅛
30,000	do.	108⅛	600	do.	32⅛
42,500	do. ...2d call	108½	200	do.	32⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s C. Small	101½	200	do.	32¾
			200	do. ...2d call	32⅞
25,000	do.	101¾	900	do.	33
25,000	do.	102	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71⅛
4,000	do. ...2d call	102	50	do.	71
2,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	106⅝	200	Spruce H. Coal	5
			1000	Erie R.	70
1,600	do. ...2d Ser.	106⅛	290	Erie R. P.	77
6,500	do. ...3d Ser.	106⅛	200	Reading R.	115¼
16,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	68½	200	do	115¼
15,000	do. ...2d call	68½	200	do	115⅜
1,000	Tenn. 6s.'90	91½	400	do. ...2d call	115½
1,000	Mich. 6s,'78	93	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅞
5,000	N. Car. 6s...ex-C	63	300	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅛
10,000	N. Car. New B's.	64	200	Chic. & N. W.	35⅞
30,000	Ohio & M. C.	29⅝	700	do.	36
1,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	96	30	Chic. & W.N.Pref.	67
1,000	do.	96⅛	200	do. ...2d call	67
12,000	do.	97½	50	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	111
10,000	C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	80	840	Chic. & R. I. R.	106⅛
			10	do.	106
1,000	Tol.&W.1stM.Ex	90½	300	P., F. W. & C.	104⅝
10,000	Tol.&W.2dM.	80	100	do.	104⅜
1,000	Peninsula 1st M.	82	300	do.	104⅞
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d.	81	100	do. ...s60	103¾
30	Market Bank.	110	100	do. ...2d call	104⅞
10	Irving Bank	101	100	Alt. & T. H.	35½
80	Fourth N. Bk.	104	200	Chic. & Alt.	113⅛
5	St. Nicholas Bank	104	20	Chic. & Alt. P.	114
1,800	Amer. Gold	150¼	100	Tol., W. & W.	41⅜
100	Central Coal	52¼	100	McG. West. R.	20
100	do. ...2d call	53			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Spruce H. C. ...s3	4⅞	700	Erie R. ...s3	70⅛
300	Quick. Min. Co.	51	200	do.	70⅛
100	West. U. Tel. ...b3	58½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. ...b3	104¾	200	Cleve. & Tol.	115⅝
30	Reading R.x-d ..s3	115¼	100	Mar. & C.1st Pr.	42¾
200	do.	115⅜	200	do. ...b30	43
100	do. ...c	115½	100	do. ...b60	43⅛
200	M. So. & N. I. ...s3	85	100	do.	42⅞
100	do. ...b10	85⅛	200	Mar. & C. 2d Pr.	21½
200	do. ...b3	85⅛	100	do. ...b30	21⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Boston W. P.	32¾	100	Chi. & R. I. ...c	106⅛
700	Spruce Hill C.	5	200	do. ...s3	106⅞
100	do. ...b30	5⅛	100	do. ...c	106⅞
100	do. ...c	5	500	do.	106⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co. ..s60	50⅝	200	do.	107
100	do. ...s3	50½	100	do. ...b3	106⅞
400	Mar. Min.	11½	1500	Clev. & Tol. ...s3	116
500	West. U. Tel.	58⅝	2000	do.	116
500	Erie R. ...b3	71⅝	1500	do. ...b3	116
100	do.	71⅝	300	Mich. S. & N. I. b3	85⅝
1100	do.	71¼	100	Chi. & N. W.	36⅛
100	do. ...b5	71¼	100	do. ...s3	36
500	New-York Cen.	104¼	300	Chi. & N.W. P.	67⅜
100	Hud. R. R.	119½	200	Mar. & C. 1st P. b30	43
600	Reading ex-div. ..s3	115½	00	do.	42⅞
100	do. ...b5	115⅝	100	Mar. & C. 2d P.	21½

SATURDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The price of Gold opened this morning at 151 ⅌ cent. and soon fell to 149½ ⅌ cent., and after later Cable news from Europe to 148⅝ ⅌ cent. There was a subsequent rally of ½@1 ⅌ cent., all these fluctuations occurring before 2 o'clock. The export of specie for the week is only $117,-990. The amount of Gold for Customs paid into the Treasury Office in this City is $2,453,500. The amount of Gold interest on the Public Debt paid out $50,300.

The Public Funds were ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. higher for the 5-20s of 1865 and 7-30 ⅌ cents than the cheapest sales of Friday afternoon; the old 5-20s of 1862 steady; the 10-40 years 5 ⅌ cents not so firm.

The upward course of the Stock Exchange on the Railway shares continued. On Erie, from the very opening of business, 69⅝@70¼@71⅝ ⅌ cent. The other New-York, Reading, and Western Roads were dull through the early dealings, with some *short* selling on Chicago and Rock Island, Michigan Southern, &c. But at and after the 1 o'clock Open Board of Brokers the movement in Erie carried up nearly the whole market, and at 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102	102	N. West Pref.	67⅝	67⅜
U. S. 5-20s	110⅛	110⅛	Rock Island	107	107
U. S. 7-30s	106⅛	106⅛	Fort Wayne	104⅜	105⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅜	Cumb'land Coal.	47¾	47⅝
Erie	69⅝	71⅝	Quicksilver	50⅝	50⅝
Hudson	119	119½	W. U. Telegraph.	59	58⅝
Reading	115⅜	116⅞	Mariposa Pref.	26⅜	20½
Mich. Southern	85	85⅛	Canton	52¼	52½
Illinois Central	122½	122⅛	Ohio Certificates	29⅝	29⅝
Pittsburgh	87	86⅞	American Gold	150⅛	149⅛
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107½	107
Northwest	36	36⅛			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	108
Merchants'	116	Irving	100
Mechanics'	115¼	Metropolitan	124
America	135	Market	110
City	190	Corn Exchange	119
Phenix	101	Continental	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Commonwealth	104
Seventh Ward	105	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Park	145
Ocean	100	Central National	110
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	103¾
Pacific	160	Ninth National	112
Bank of the Republic	112	Oriental Bank	120
Bank of N. America	108	Mechanics'	150

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R Est.	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	80	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Gt. Western 1st M., '88.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	105	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102¼	Gal. & Chi. Ex	99
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99¼	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	98½
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77.	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101¼
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	103½	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	94	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95⅝	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74	Chi. & Al. income	91
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97½	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90	Atlantic & G. W. 2d M.	82
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	79½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Lack. & West'n Bds.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101½	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	76½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,826,464 61; including for Customs, $548,000; Gold Notes, $657,000. Payments, $2,587,474 48. Balance, $88,816,664 79.

The Warehouse Movement at New-York in June is as follows:

Stock in warehouse, June 1, 1866		$32,296,915
Entered for warehousing in June		10,957,050
Received from other ports in June		156,833
Supply		$44,410,798
Withdrawn for consumption	$8,967,431	
Exported from warehouse	1,085,650	
Transported to other ports	125,402	—10,178,483
Stock in bond, July 1, 1866		$34,232,315
Stock in bond, July 1, 1865		22,846,761
Stock in bond, July 1, 1864		31,856,731

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $3,867,157. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,322	$633,056	3,652	$1,294,737	2,358	$1,000,379
Man. of Cotton	399	162,811	770	242,173	511	176,971
Man. of Silk	282	306,132	558	553,821	382	390,945
Man. of Flax	512	127,971	1,592	340,311	687	182,842
Miscellaneous	541	177,566	887	32,079	271	23,690
Total	3,057	$1,404,536	6,859	$2,462,621	4,210	$1,774,827
		2,462,621				1,404,536

Total entered.....$3,867,157 Total marketed.$3,179,363

Tobacco Crop of 1866.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

We are indebted to an intelligent gentleman in the tobacco trade for the following statement of the growing crop of tobacco, which may be considered reliable. The facts are gathered from a visitation of the whole region, personal examination and conversation with planters and country traders.

The report includes the tobacco regions of the Lower Ohio, in Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, and the Green and Cumberland River country.

There has been, in the whole region, an average breadth of land planted; somewhat less in the section formerly cultivated by slave labor, but made up by the increase in Indiana.

The planting season was from two to four weeks earlier this year than usual, and the plant is consequently much more advanced, and is doing finely. It is of superior quality, as the season has been very favorable, and has not been much affected by dry weather, and is less frenched than usual. In some localities the crop has been injured by wet weather, but not seriously. The general crop is as fine as grown for years, and if not injured by dry or hot weather, or early frost, will be of very superior quality. The next thirty days are full of anxiety to the cultivator of this region. The plant is well advanced by being early in the ground, and having very favorable weather thus far, and if we do not have an excess of either wet or dry weather, or a cutting frost before the 10th of September, we will have a larger yield of better quality than any year since 1863.

In Indiana, in the river counties, where the cultivation of tobacco has, within the last few years, grown rapidly into one of the chief products, the crop will be considerably above the average both in quantity and quality. In Kentucky there will be an average crop, estimating the whole region, though short in some sections. In Illinois the crop will not be so large in amount, as there has been less breadth planted than formerly, cotton, castor beans and sorghum superseding the culture of tobacco in some degree. In Northern Tennessee cotton has received much more attention than formerly, to the neglect of tobacco, and the yield will not be large. Last year's crop is not all off yet, but the stemmeries are about closing out. Considerable tobacco is ready for shipment on Green, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, most of which will pass through this city. Of the crop of 1866, for the sections mentioned in these four States on the lower Ohio and its tributaries, about one-third, or nearly 25,000 hogsheads, have been or will be shipped through this place.

The yield for the four years, for this region mentioned, is estimated, from realiable data, as follows:

1863	155,000 hhds.
1864	100,000 hhds.
1865	70,000 hhds.
1866	115 to 125,000 hhds.

A much larger proportion than usual of strips go forward this year—estimated at 9,000 hhds.

Evansville is growing into one of the chief tobacco marts and points of transhipment in the West. With its daily and tri-weekly lines of regular first-class packets on the Ohio, Green, Cumberland and Tennessee River, and our easy and direct railroad facilities, it is drawing to it all the large trade of these extensive tobacco-growing regions.

Secretary McCulloch on Informers' Fees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.

The act amendatory of the Internal Revenue Law which went into effect August 1, contains the following provisions:

"And where not otherwise provided for, such share as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by general regulations provide, not exceeding one moiety nor more than five thousand dollars in any one case, shall be to the use of the person, to be ascertained by the court which shall have imposed or decreed any such fine, penalty or forfeiture; and when any sum is paid without suit, or before judgment, in lieu of fine, penalty or forfeiture, and a share of the same is claimed by any person as informer, the Secretary of the Treasury, under general regulation to be by him prescribed, shall determine whether any claimant is entitled to such share as above limited, and to whom the same shall be paid, and shall make payment accordingly. It is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the present and all previous provisions of internal revenue acts granting shares to informers, that no right accrues to, or is vested in, any informer in any case until the fine, penalty or forfeiture in such case is fixed by judgment or compromise, and the amount or proceeds shall have been paid, when the informer shall become entitled to his legal share of the sum adjudged or agreed upon and received: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or affect the power of remitting the whole or any portion of a fine, penalty or forfeiture, conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by existing laws."

Under the authority here conferred, the following schedule of informers' shares is hereby prescribed:

Of the first five hundred dollars of any penalty the informer shall receive 50 ⅌ cent.; of the next fifteen hundred dollars, 40 ⅌ cent; of the next two thousand dollars, 30 ⅌ cent.; of the next two thousand dollars, 25 ⅌ cent.; of the next two thousand dollars, 15 ⅌ cent.; of the next two thousand dollars, 10 ⅌ cent.; of all above twelve thousand dollars, 10 ⅌ cent. Thus, if the penalty is five hundred dollars, the informer will receive $250; if one thousand dollars, $450; if two thousand dollars, $850; if three thousand dollars, $1,150; if four thousand dollars, $1,450; if five thousand dollars, $1,700; if six thousand dollars, $1,950; if seven thousand dollars, $2,150; if eight thousand dollars, $2,350; if nine thousand dollars, $2,500; if ten thousand dollars, $2,650; if eleven thousand dollars, $2,750; if twelve thousand dollars, $2,850; of every additional one thousand dollars, up to fifty-five thousand dollars, $50.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LAW REPORTS.

License to Use Patented Article—Demurrer—Covenant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Jedediah Wilcox vs. *Moritz Cohn.*—SHIPMAN, J.—This is an action of covenant. The defendant filed a special demurrer to the declaration, assigning for cause of demurrer that there is no breach properly stated, and specifying several particulars in which the declaration is supposed to be defective in this respect.

The rules of pleading by which the issue raised by this demurrer is to be determined are very plain and elementary. In order to avoid prolixity, so much of the covenant as is essential to the cause of action should be set forth, and no more. A distinct breach of each separate covenant in the deed may be assigned in the same count. It is sufficient if the breach be assigned in words which contain the sense and substance of the covenant. The breach may be assigned according to the legal effect, or in the words of the deed.

When the right of action depends upon a condition precedent the performance must be averred, but it is never necessary to anticipate and negative matters of defence, such as payment, waiver, discharge, &c.

The covenant, for a breach of which this action is brought, is set forth in the declaration as follows: "Nothing in this license contained shall be construed to authorize or permit the said licensee to use the said clasping machine for any other purpose than his own business of manufacturing hoop skirts, to hire the said machine to others, or to suffer any other person to used the said machine gratuitously or for a consideration. And nothing in this license contained shall be construed to authorize, permit, or license, the said licensee to construct or vend a machine embodying said inventions of the said Meine, and said Deforest and said Baird, or either of them, or to have one or more of said machines constructed for him."

The following clause of the deed states the damages agreed upon by the parties for a violation of the foregoing covenant, and it is there stipulated that the defendant shall pay $500 as liquidated damages "for each and every machine which the said licensee shall use, or permit another to use, and the same sum for each and every machine which the said licensee shall construct or vend or procure to be constructed."

The machines here referred to are plainly machines other than the machine furnished to the defendant by the plaintiff. These two clauses of the deed are to be construed together, and the latter is somewhat explanatory of the former. Thus construing these clauses, it follows that the defendant would violate the covenant contained in them if he should construct or vend a machine, or cause one or more to be constructed for him, or should use, or permit another to use a machine constructed by him, or which he had caused to be constructed for himself.

The breach alleged is that the defendant "had and procured three machines embracing the inventions set forth in said letters patent to be made and constructed, and did use said three machines, and permit the same to be used."

The pleader here states, with certainty to a common intent, which is sufficient in a declaration, and by a fair intendment, that the defendant caused three of these machines to be constructed for himself, and that he used the same. It is explicitly stated that the defendant used the machines, and this alone would constitute a breach of a covenant in the deed. A breach is assigned in words which contain the sense and substance of the covenant, and according to its legal effect.

It was unnecessary for the pleader to allege that the machines were not procured from the plaintiff by the defendant, or that the defendant had not paid the stipulated damages. These are matters of defense to this action.

The demurrer is therefore overruled.

One of Our Street Railroads in Trouble.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Application was made to United States District-Attorney Courtney yesterday, against the Bleecker-street Railroad Company, asking that they be sued for violating the Internal Revenue Law. It appears that yesterday morning the Company issued or sold a ticket with nineteen coupons attached to Delancy Kennedy.

The following is a copy of the ticket:

Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad.
One passenger.
This *agreement*, and each of the tickets attached to it, entitles the owner thereof to one ride in a car of this Company. The conductor alone is authorized to tear off the tickets. (Signed,)
JOHN T. CONOVER, President.

Written across the ticket is the date of issue, and the words "not transferable" and "issued to ——"

The coupons read as follows:

"One ride due the person to whom issued.
Not good unless torn off by the conductor."

In the ticket issued yesterday, the Company endeavored to evade the law by drawing the pen across the word *agreement* and interlineating the word *ticket*.

The following is the section of the law thus violated:

SECTION 158. (Internal Revenue Law as amended.) That any person who shall make, sign or issue, or who shall cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document or paper, of any kind or description whatever, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax chargeable thereon, and canceled in the manner required by law, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of $50.

Schedule B of stamp duties sets forth that a five-cent int. rev. stamp must be on every sheet upon which an agreement or contract shall be written.

Suit has been commenced against the Company referred to in the Circuit Court of the United States for the recovery of the penalty of $50.

An Interesting Resume of all the Excise Laws in this State—A Brief Synopsis of Acts Relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors for the Last Century and a Half—The First Colonial Law Passed in 1713.

We have been favored by Wm. H. Ingersoll, Esq., who is associated with Hon. James T. Brady, as counsel for the Metropolitan Liquor Dealers' Association, with the following interesting abstract of all the laws which have been enacted from the year 1713, when New-York was a colony of Great Britain, to the present, on the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Its publication now,—when among the members of the Bench and the Bar, and citizens generally, there is so much difference of opinion as to the legality and justice of the Act of April last,—may be of eminent service to our community. At all events we can learn from the laws of the olden time,—some of them passed a century and a half ago,—the fact that people then felt deeply the importance of having the sale of intoxicating liquors regulated and restricted, and that some of the penalties prescribed for a violation of the law were much more severe and onerous than those imposed by the act of the last Legislature. We can also mark the progress in mind and morals, in social and political economy, which in a century and a half has been made in what we are pleased to call the greatest and most important State in the Union.

The earliest complete statute in the colony was under the Governorship of Robert Hunter, passed October 23, 1713, entitled "An act for laying an excise on all strong liquors retailed in this colony," enacted by the Governor, Council and General Assembly. A specific excise or duty was laid on all liquors, specifically prescribed as "a quarter of an ounce of Sevil, Pillar or Mexico plate" for every gallon of liquors retailed, and three-quarters of an ounce for "every barrel of beer or cyder."

The excise tax was farmed out to the highest bidder, who was to give a bond, and pay over quarterly all the taxes to the Treasurer of the Colony, with his accounts.

When the excise was not farmed out the Mayor and Justices could compel the sellers themselves to give security for their excises and take licenses, at a price equal to their highest annual excise dues. When liquor was received by the dealers they had to report at once to the farmers of the excise and pay the tax, or they were liable to have their goods confiscated, and, in addition, to forfeit three times the value of their liquor. Selling without license was subject to fine of £5, and imprisonment if not paid. Selling to negroes was finable forty shillings. The borough of Westchester was raised to equal character with the corporation of New-York. Peculiar charter privileges were allowed to both. Moneys received for excise, licenses and fines were applied to the colony debts.

The next statute was passed October 29, 1730, and was chiefly intended as a regulation of the negro population to prevent conspiracies and to preserve order and temperance among them. Selling liquor to them was finable forty shillings for each offence, and enforced by imprisonment for non-payment.

There was a statute to regulate gauging passed March 8, 1773.

The Act of March 2, 1779, was a very complete law to raise excise duties and dispose of them, and regulate inns and taverns. Licenses for one year were granted on payment of the excise duty, and a commissioner's fee of sixteen shillings. Two freeholders certified to the character of the applicant and petitioned for him, assuring his "good fame and loyalty to an independence," &c., and that he had taken the oath of allegiance, and that a license was necessary for the convenience of travelers, &c. The fine for selling without license was £10 and costs. Sutlers in the army were excepted, and the chartered rights of New-York City and Westchester borough respected. All former licenses were declared void, and the act limited to one year.

The act of February 21, A. D. 1780, regulated inns and taverns. A bond in £300 was required to recur against the party keeping a disorderly house. Selling without license was finable in £100—half to the prosecutor and half to the poor. The chartered rights of New-York and Westchester were secured, and the act to run one year.

The act of March 14, 1781, was substantially like the last. The excise duty was, for license £2 to £8, and 16s. fee; £10 fine for selling without license. Bond of £50 to keep orderly house, and the applicant was required to take the oath of allegiance to the State; the chartered rights of New-York and Westchester respected. The first State law after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was passed March, 1788, chapter 48, entitled "An act to lay a duty of excise on strong liquors, and for the better regulation of inns and taverns." Commissioners were appointed by the Governor. Licenses were granted for one year to those who should apply for them. In New-York City the Commissioners fixed the fee at not less than 40s. nor more than $20.

Account was to be kept of the persons licensed and the fees paid. The surplus fund was paid to the hospital fund of New-York City. Licenses were not to be granted unless the place was required, and the applicant of good character; and a bond of £50 was required, to secure against keeping a disorderly house, and the license was to be forfeited in such an event. Selling without license finable £10. No gambling allowed in the place of sale, and all offences punishable by fine and imprisonment. Innkeepers were required to keep two spare beds, provender, pasturage, &c., for travelers and their horses or cattle. Sales to any apprentice, service or slave were unlawful and void. Nothing was recoverable, therefore, without the consent of master or mistress, and a forfeiture was imposed of forty shillings. The license could be annulled, and the licenser disqualified from receiving another for three years. Receiving goods and property for liquor or otherwise from servants, besides the penalties, was subject to a forfeiture of treble the value of such goods, and the costs of suit. Giving credit to any persons other than travelers for more than ten shillings was followed by loss of the debt; and any note or written promise to pay any sum over ten shillings for sale of liquors, &c., pretending to be for victuals, pipes or tobaccs, &c., to evade the law, could be barred and defeated by plea that it was for liquors, and the seller forfeited double the amount of the note or promise, besides costs, &c., except in case the debtor was a lodger or traveler. All the Colony laws were repealed.

By chapter 135 of the laws of 1822, a fine of £10 for each offence was imposed for selling liquors to a habitual drunkard.

Chapter 207 of the laws of 1829, entitled "An Act to create a Fund in aid of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York," &c., section three provides that the Excise Commissioners may charge on licenses $1 50 over the fees, for the benefit of the above-named society.

Chapter 110 of the laws of 1835 prohibits sales of liquor to the St. Regis Indians. It is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by $25 fine and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, besides a forfeiture of $5.

Chapter 272 of the laws of 1835 prohibits sales to paupers, either for cash or by taking clothing or property from them. Punished with $5 fine, besides the value of the articles taken, and costs, &c.

By section three of chapter 157 of the laws of 1842, all sales, assignments, or pledges of property exempt from execution for liquors, are declared void.

Chapter 97, of the laws of 1845, authorizes licenses to keep taverns, without including licenses to sell spirits. No fee was required, but a bond to be executed. The Commissioners were allowed $1 25 a day and no fees.

Chapter 300, of the laws of 1845, did not apply to the City of New-York. The electors of the several towns were to vote in May, 1846, whether they would have any licenses at all for the sale of liquor. If the vote was adverse, no licenses could be issued. When one quarter as many voters as the entire poll at such election should in writing request a new vote, it could be had. It was penal to sell liquor if the vote was against licenses. No charge was made for licenses if allowed.

Chapter 14, of the laws of 1846, amends the foregoing as to the day for holding elections from year to year, and excepts the City of New-York.

Chapter 274, of the laws of 1847, repeals both the latter.

Chapter 99, of the laws of 1849, provides that all moneys received for excise duties should be applied to the relief of the poor.

Chapter 285, of the laws of 1854, provides that if the Overseers of the Poor fail to sue for the penalties under the Excise Law, any resident of the county may sue on giving security for costs in case he fails to obtain judgment, &c.

Chapter 231 of the Laws of 1855 entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime." This is the prohibitory confiscating law. It is voluminous and stringent, and was repealed by the law of 1857, having been decided to be unconstitutional in the case of Wynehamer vs. The People, &c., in the 13th New-York Reports, page 378. This law prohibits the sale of liquors, or the keeping for sale, or the giving away, except for medicine or under the regulation of the act. Citizens of good moral character and pedlars, or keepers of boarding or victualing-houses, groceries, fruit-stores or public places of amusement or entertainment, on filing a bond with two sufficient sureties, in $500 each, to obey the law and pay all costs, damages or penalties awarded against them, could apply for license for certain purposes only. He must swear that he was an elector, and state where he proposed to carry on his business, and that he did not himself use intoxicating liquor as a beverage; that he was not one of the prohibited classes. The sureties could not carry on like business or become interested in any such. Even the licensed parties could not sell impure or adulterated liquor, knowing it to be so, nor allow any whatever to be drank on the premises. Sales were only lawful to persons over twenty-one years of age, of good character for sobriety, and the liquor not to be drank on the premises or used for any but lawful purposes, viz.: mechanical, chemical or medicinal. Regular records of sales were required, to be kept open for inspection, and filed with the Town Clerk semi-monthly. All violations, except failure to file accounts were declared misdemeanors. All the liquor was forfeited and punishments inflicted in the shape of fine and imprisonment, increasing with the number of offences and their nature. The seller, if the fines and costs were not paid, was liable to an average of one day's imprisonment for every dollar so unpaid. Any purchaser who stated falsely the object for which he purchased liquor was fined $10 and costs, and imprisonment in the same manner if not paid. On any person's complaint that he believed that liquor was kept in any unauthorized place, a search warrant could be issued and a warrant for the arrest of the offender, if any were so found. The liquor was seized, the owner notified, and claims of third persons heard and passed upon. Regular proceedings could be resorted to, with right of appeal, &c., to determine whether the liquor was or was not the offender's property; and if in the original package in which it was imported, &c. If declared forfeited, a warrant issued for the destruction of the liquors and the sale of the vessels in which it was contained, &c. Any informer could cause the subpœnaing and examination of witnesses or persons whom he supposed might have knowledge of offences suspected.

Intoxicated persons making disturbances unwarranted, committed until sober enough for examination, when they were asked where they got their liquor. Ten dollars fine for being intoxicated in public.

Persons who had disobeyed the law, or who were liquor-sellers, were disqualified as jurors in all cases under this act. No action lay for liquor sold or injured unless proved to have been sold or kept under the protection of the law. It was penal to carry on freight from place to place liquor, unless marked "intoxicating liquor," and the name and residence of the consignee, except in cases of five gallons or less, or within the same or the adjoining county. Punishment by penalty and imprisonment was inflicted upon public officers who failed to fulfill and enforce the law. There was a saving clause in favor of cider not to be used on the premises, and the manufacture of alcohol and pure grape wine. Sales by importers in original packages were not affected. "Liquor" was defined to be alcohol, distilled or malt liquors, and all liquors that can intoxicate, and all drugged liquors, and mixed liquors, part of which was alcohol, distilled or malt liquor. All liquors kept in disobedience to the law were declared a public nuisance. It is difficult to conceive a law containing more oppressive, tyrannical and unnatural provisions than this. It seems to violate every principle of personal property and liberty. Declares an extensive and respectable branch of commerce a nuisance; confiscates property; makes informers of anybody by coercive process; prohibits sales for the legitimate and natural uses of the article sold; prevents a drinker from selling at all; allows no sales to a drinker; punishes severely all violations, and punishes officers for not enforcing its severe and unjust measures. This statute was repealed.

Chapter 628 of the Laws of 1857.—This is the law which is superseded by the law of 1866, if the latter is decided to be unconstitutional. Should the law of this year be abolished, the law of 1857 will be revived.

The Statute is entitled "An Act to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." Commissioners are appointed by the County Judges and Justices, and in New-York City by the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, presiding Judge of the Common Pleas, and the Recorder. The Commissioners are to be three respectable freeholders. They meet on the 3d Tuesday of May, with power to license inns, taverns and hotels, to sell liquors, &c., and to store keepers, license to sell in quantities less than five gallons, but not to be drank on the premises.

The license fees are from $30 to $250 (the same as the new law,) and no License is to be given to any person or firm to sell in more than one place.

The Commissioners to keep books of minutes, and file the same with the Town or County Clerk.

The license was to be signed by the Commissioners, and remain in force until ten days after the third Tuesday in May next, ensuing, and in New-York City for fifty days after the third Tuesday of May.

Licenses were not to be granted to sell liquors, &c., to be drunk on the premises, unless the person proposed to keep a hotel, inn, or tavern, and unless the Commissioners were satisfied that he was a person of good moral character, with sufficient ability to keep such place, and has the necessary accommodations, and that such inn, &c., is necessary.

No such license shall be granted except on petition of twenty freeholders residing in the same election district. And even then the Commissioners have discretion to determine whether the place is needed or not. A bond of $25,000 was required, with two sureties, to provide that such place should not become disorderly, or any gambling, &c., allowed. And also that certain accommodations should be provided, three spare beds, provender, &c., for four horses, and pasturage for four cattle, &c. A sign was to be shown within thirty days, or a fine was inflicted of $1,000 for every month's neglect. No recovery by law was allowed for liquors sold on trust, except to lodgers. All securities given were made void, and a forfeiture inflicted in addition of double the amount.

All licences, not to innkeepers, &c., to sell less than five gallons, were on condition that the liquor was not to be drunk on the premises. In these cases the moral character of the applicant was to be approved by the Commissioners, and a bond executed for $500, with two sureties, conditioned that the place should not become disorderly, and that the liquors should not be drunk on the premises. All drinking on the premises was declared *prima facia* evidence that the liquor was sold there. The fine for selling without licence was $50, and the same for allowing liquor to be drunk on the premises.

No sales were allowed to Indians, apprentices or minors, &c., without the consent of their masters, parents, &c., under $10 fine for each offence. If sold to Indians it was a misdemeanor, or fineable $25. All persons violating the act were to be forthwith arrested and carried before a magistrate, who could hold them to bail in $100 to appear for trial, unless the party should elect to be tried before the Judge.

Intoxicated persons were to be arrested and committed to confinement if too much intoxicated to answer intelligently. When sober they were to be examined as to the cause of their intoxication, and as to who sold them liquor. Intoxication was declared an offence punishable with fine of $10 and imprisonment not exceeding 10 days.

Magistrates were bound to entertain proceeding, and officers to make arrests, &c., under penalty of $50 and costs for failure. Selling to persons intoxicated was fineable $25. Wives, husbands, parents and children having inebriate husbands, wives, children or parents, could apply to a magistrate for notices preventing sales to such persons, under penalties of $50 and costs for each offence. If a wife was the injured party, she recovered the penalty for her own benefit and in her own name.

For any sales to a habitual drundard, or such persons after such notice, the license would be forfeited, and not renewed, and in addition a fine was imposed of $25 to $50. Selling liquor to paupers was fineable $25.

It was a misdemeaner to sell on Sunday or election day, and punishable with twenty days imprisonment.

Where fines were recovered by civil suit, the Court itself could also revoke the license and disqualify the party for three years. Persons unlawfully selling were held liable for all incidental and consequent damages arising from the effects of the sale. Grand jurors were to indict for offences and also for adulterating or drugging liquors, which practices were made misdemeanors subject to three months imprisonment and $100 fine. If the prosecuting officer failed in his duty any citizen could prosecute.

Persons carrying passengers, as railroads, steamboats, ferries, &c., were prohibited from employing in hazardous and responsible positions, persons intoxicated or habitual inebriates; $50 to $100 fine. And in all judgments under the act, the defendant was liable to imprisonment for nonpayment, and denied the jail liberties. The law of 1855, is repealed. The independent features of this law are almost all embodied in the law of 1866.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

ANXIOUS TO BE TRIED.

It is not often that a man can be found who will travel four hundred miles to place himself at a criminal bar and demand a trial; and if he should do it once, it is hardly likely he will do it a second time. Yet such a man was found yesterday. Henry B. Chase came all the way from St. Johnsbury, Vt., the second time at an expense of $50 for each trip, was ready for trial, demanded it through his counsel, but the Court would not try him. Judge DOWLING said the District-Attorney had written a letter to him requesting a postponement, as the prosecution were not ready to go on with the case. The Court said it might be a hardship to the defendant, but the case could not be forced on if the District-Attorney was not ready. The cause went over for a month.

A PANEL THIEF.

Steve Sherwood, the notorious panel thief, who has been a number of times on the Island as well as in Sing Sing, was arraigned for assaulting Kate Lyons. The complainant was one of the inmates of his house, that he kept for the purpose of robbing visitors. When brought up for trial last Tuesday, it was found that Sherwood had, through friends, so intimidated the woman that she declined to appear and prosecute. The prisoner was remanded and a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of the complainant, who, when found, was locked up in the House of Detention. When asked to put her hand on the Bible and be sworn, she said: "Oh! dear, I only want him to let me alone on the street." She was compelled to testify. She said that she had lived an improper life in defendant's house in Greene-street for six years. Some difficulty having arisen between them she left the prisoner's house, and shortly after, meeting her at the corner of Broome and Wooster, he threw her in the mud, then beat and kicked her. During the six years that she had been with him he had frequently beaten her when she did not give the required facilities to commit a robbery with impunity.

Court—What have you to say, Sherwood?

Prisoner—Guilty; but I merely slapped her mouth.

Court—You are aware the Court is well acquainted with your character. You have robbed more men by the panel game than any other man living in this country. You have also made more thieves of women than any other man. And after they have become old in your service, it is notorious that you would, in a moment of passion, club and beat them most unmercifully.

Sherwood, who has been known to the Police for the last twenty years as a panel thief, was found guilty, sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

Thomas McElroy, a youngster, aged about 14 years, was charged with robbing the till of Gotteib Booth, proprietor of a lager beer saloon. When examined the complainant said he did not see the boy take it, and did not see him behind the counter; he simply suspected of him being the thief. In his affidavit he alleged that he caught the boy in the act of taking the money. The evidence on the trial was that he caused the boy's arrest on suspicion, but what his cause for suspicion was he does not state. Acquitted.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTER.

Mary Smith, a very shabbily dressed female, was arraigned at the bar, charged with stealing a pair of gaiters. She had a three-weeks' old baby in her arms. The Court was under the impression that she had borrowed the baby of another prisoner in the Tombs, before coming out, for effect, and to create sympathy. She, however, asserted that the baby was her own. Mr. Stephen Sammis, the proprietor of a shoe-store, could only testify that he had lost a pair of gaiters. Andrew Crouse, a boy, said he was passing the store, on his way home to dinner, when he saw the prisoner lift a pair of gaiters from the front of the store, and drop them into an opening in the front of her dress. A policeman came along, and being informed of the circumstance, he arrested her. She was taken to the Station-house, and the result was that when searched they found a string tied round her body, and hanging on that string were found dangling four pairs of gaiters. She did not seem to be known to the police or Court. When asked what her husband did she said he was a boiler-maker. She was found guilty of larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

KEEPING A BOARDING-HOUSE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Lawrence Wild was proprietor on and before the 7th of August of a sailors' boarding-house. He made application for a license, but, failing to go to the Board for his papers after three notifications, the license was revoked, the fee having never been paid. On the 7th of August he was arrested for keeping a sailors' boarding-house without a license. As soon as he found out the mistake he had committed he sold out the place to his son, and as a defence set up that he was no longer in the business. But the trouble was, that on the particular day charged he did keep a boarding-house, and it made no difference whether there were or were not boarders. The Court held this view of the case, and the accused was found guilty and fined $100.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Edward Gentz, a young confidence operator, when brought up for trial yesterday pleaded guilty to obtaining six hats by false pretences from Brown, the hatter, of Yorkville, stealing a sack coat belonging to one John Miller, a pair of gaiters and other property belonging to one Mr. Pfeiffer, and many other thing, valued altogether at $300 or $400. On his various pleas he was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months.

A HAIR-DRESSER IN TROUBLE.

Charles Monnae, a French hair-dresser, for a long time foreman for Mr. Wm. Dibblee, but who had started business for himself, was charged with stealing a pair of curling tongs, some human hair and a tortoise-shell comb, the property valued altogether at $20. The things were found in a box under the defendant's bed by a policeman, and complainant identified the property as his. During the trial a great many hair-dressers were on the stand, who testified that it was impossible to identify human hair or a pair of curling tongs. A great injustice was done to the defendant, he not having the alleged stolen property produced in court, it being in the hands of the Police Property Clerk. In all cases where the property is light and easily carried, it should be produced on any trial having reference thereto, where identification is necessary. By the retaining of goods at the Property Clerk's office, very many thieves escape conviction, and in some instances, as in this case, the defendant is greatly wronged. A great many legal objections were raised, one in particular in which one of the witnesses swore that one of the articles mentioned in the complaint belonged to her, but all the objections were overruled.

The prisoner was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

ALL ABOUT HIM.

Henrietta Spieler, an aged German woman, who is in the habit of dealing at a provision warehouse in the Eleventh-avenue, was jointly charged with Nathan Kaufman, a clerk in the establishment, with stealing a ham. John Kelly, the cashier, said he suspected that provisions were being mysteriously carried out of the warehouse. Watching the salesman closely he saw him put a ham in the woman's basket, and as she was leaving he stopped her. She immediately exclaimed, "Me pay it." The defense set up was that the ham was sold on trust. Mr. Kelly said all their sales were cash. The woman was acquitted, but the man was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

George Hanson, a notorious burglar, was arrested on Friday night by Detective Elder, charged with having burglars' tools in his possession with intent to commit a felony. On being arraigned he pleaded guilty.

The Court—You plead guilty to this charge, having these implements in your possession in the night time, with intent to commit a robbery. You have valuable information that you can impart to the Police Department. It will be of greater importance to the public to remand you and see if you give that information. If you impart any information for the public good, it will be taken into consideration in mitigation of punishment.

The prisoner was remanded.

It is understood that he was engaged in the great Lord bond robbery, and that it is on this point that the thief has promised astounding developments.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
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U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug 17, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	110½	110¾	June, 7-30	105¾	106
Coupon, '81	110½	110¾	July, 7-30	105¾	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	108	108½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅛	110⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅛	108⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108¼	108½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112¾
10-40 Registered.	98	98½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111¾
10-40 Coupon	102	102¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	109¾
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104⅝	104⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅜	108¼
Gold	150¼	150⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107¼	107¾
August, 7-30	106¼	106½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¾	107¼

Market unsettled, with better feeling at close.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
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NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.

Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.
Address or call on
KIDD, PIERCE & CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.

No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Aug. 24, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1866.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE TELE'PH CO., OF N. Y., No. 36 NEW-ST., AND No. 38 BROAD-ST., Room 29.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO A LIMITED number of Shares to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this office on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be closed on the 27th inst.

The route is from New-York to Bermuda *via* Cape Charles, United States, thence to the Azores, and thence to Lisbon, in Portugal.

Capital Stock	$10,000,000
Par value of shares	$100 each

Terms, 20 per cent. at the time of subscription, 20 per cent in 60 days, and 20 per cent. in 60 days thereafter.

It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.

W. S. WORL, President.
R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
FRED. A. COE, } Trustees.
JAMES C. BELL,

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

$500,000.—THIS COMPANY OFFERS for sale the remaining $500,000 of the $2,000,000 ten year seven per cent. convertible bonds heretofore authorized for the purpose of retiring those issued in 1864, upon the following terms, viz.: Ninety per cent. of the par value in current funds with interest on the cost from May 1, 1866, added.

The bonds are for $500, $600, $1,000 and $5,000, registered or with interest coupons attached, payable in New-York semi-annually in November and May of each year.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 26; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.

H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP.

Purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by G. E. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

WANTED—COLES COUNTY AND QUINCY CITY (ILL.) BONDS, for which the highest market price will be given. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW YORK,
BUYS AND SELLS
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS AND RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER MAIN-ST. AND SOUTH-AV., BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Aug. 15, 1866.

Twenty-second Dividend—On Demand, the Naugatuck Railroad Company will pay a half-yearly Dividend of Five (5) per cent. free of Government tax. The Transfer Book will be reopened on the 18th inst.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1866.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday the 31st day of July, instant, and be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 23d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 23 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

WM. H. REID, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866	234,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866	13,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.: TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;

FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.:

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Plyers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3¾ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porus Cups.
162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.
17¼ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1,065 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1,400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Iron Wire.
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
303 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R., No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One tender truck; two small truck cars.
One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.
Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.
Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.
Also, nine frame buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,

Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11, 1866.

Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Md., the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, &c., &c., now on board.

She is a side-wheel steamer of 434 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam 20 feet 10 inches; draft, 6 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston 12 feet. In running order and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Col. and Chief Quartermaster, M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS, & CO.
Auctioneers.

TO LET.

FORDHAM.—TO RENT OR LEASE, FIRST-class residence on Fordham Heights, three acres of land, with abundance of fruit, hot and cold water in the house; would rent the furniture. Apply to BENTON & WILLIS, No. 84 Leonard-st., or on H. CAPEN, on the premises.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, in East 57th-st.; carpets and oil-cloths for sale. Apply to H. V. MYERS & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, desirably located, and furnished throughout, to a private family only; rent $500 per month. Apply to BREWSTER & LAKE, No. 293 Broadway.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO FUR OR SEWING-MACHINE DEALERS—The capital store, No. 629 Broadway, is to let.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

NO BIG PROFITS. NO DULL TRADE.
800 FOR SALE.
C. WITTY, Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.—A large stock of first-class work, at 30 per cent. below Broadway houses; a lot of top and no-top buggies, expressly suited to the Southern trade. ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st., two door west of William.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of 28 acres to be disposed of at a bargain, situated on Long Island, just one hour's ride by cars from either Brooklyn or New-York. The house elegant, substantial and commodious, surrounded by a beautiful shaded lawn of evergreens and carriage drive. The farm is excellent land, in a high state of cultivation. There are 500 choice fruit-bearing trees and 100 grape-vines in a fine state of cultivation. For further particulars, call on or address H. BINGHAM, No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, for three days, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts. One of the most desirable business properties now offered.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

DOBBS' FERRY ON THE HUDSON.—To any one wanting a home, consisting of 15 acres of land, laid out in splendid order and style; house 50 feet square, furnished if desired, with all outhouses, graperies, &c., in best order, with fruit and trees of all descriptions—in fact, everything man could desire to make himself and family happy; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to SAMUEL F. BARTOL, No. 221 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT RICEVILLE, N. J., A DESIRABLE county seat; house containing 8 rooms; also house with 6 rooms, in good order, 7½ acres of land, with good fruit and shade. Inquire at Washington Market, opposite No. 140 West-st., of A. J. WILLIAMS, or W. B. PATTERSON, on the premises, near Mount's Dock, Shrewsbury River.

FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A NEW, first-class two-story and attic dwelling-house, with French roof of slate; house 36 feet wide by 32 feet deep, with an L 16 by 23; contains 12 rooms, with water, bath-room and gas pipes; is within six minutes' walk of Brick Church Station. Apply to F. LYMAN, No. 109 Wall-st., or REUNE MARTIN, No. 29 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BURLINGTON, N. J., A COUNTRY seat of 32 acres, on the river bank, full of best bearing fruit, with immediate possession; price $8,000. Also, several desirable fruit farms of 7 to 50 acres, at $2,500 and upward. Particulars by addressing E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN FOR SALE—One on Amity-st., near Clinton, one on Clinton, near Amity; first-class neighborhood, restricted to building first-class private dwellings. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH stoop (full sized) brown-stone house; perfect order; lot 25x200, with fine stable; finest location on Murray Hill; for sale low; furniture if desired. Others, $10,000 to $150,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

A PRETTY TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms, 4 lots in fruit and shrubbery, with stables, only 3 minutes from depot, in choice location. Price $7,500. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Harlem Railroad.

A NEW AND DECIDEDLY GENTEEL brown-stone house, delightfully located near the new Park in Brooklyn. This property presents a safe investment and a pleasant and healthy home: price, $16,000; terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOMELY furnished house on Lee-av., between Ross and Rodney sts., 19th Ward, Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire of W. C. DEWEY, corner Essex and Division sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., (FIFTY trains to New-York daily,) a large factory, splendidly located; has steam-engine, &c. Apply to CABOT & NAPIER, No. 4 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY REQUIRE BY THE 1st of September an unfurnished house, containing not less than eight rooms, for permanent occupancy. Preference would be given to a place in the country, on the line of one of the New-Jersey Railroads, not more than an hour's ride from the city, where trains run to a late hour of the night, having a half acre or an acre of ground and a small barn. Rent must not exceed $500. Address PERMANENT TENANT, Box 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a small private family, for one or three years. Address B. E., Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT HOME FOR THE Winter, with a private family, on Palisade-av., South Bergen, N. J.; arrangements can now be made for a gentleman and wife for first-class accommodation. For further particulars, call on O. H. CROSBY, No. 29 William-st.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board; prices from $1 to $20 a week for two, in the first-class four-story brick house, court-yard front, No. 317 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

A PLEASANT HOME.—PARTIES WISHING to make arrangements for board and rooms for Fall and Winter, may be very agreeably accommodated in the modern house No. 11 Ashland-place, Perry-st., near Greenwich-av. Table first-class. References.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (adult,) from the 1st of October next. A person living in a desirable neighborhood can make a favorable and permanent arrangement for the Winter; would furnish their own rooms if desired; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, W., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—BACK PARLOR AND FIVE ROOMS on third floor of a first-class brown stoop house, to a small German family. Inquire of owner, No. 243 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITTING-ROOMS AND BED-ROOMS, nicely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a private family; location desirable; every convenience; references exchanged. Address D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—CONVENIENT for daily access to the City, by a gentleman and wife, with infant of six months. A family where there will be no other boarders preferred. Terms expected to be about $90 for six weeks. Address, with particulars, V. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, New-York.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BED-rooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PLEASANT rooms with board can be had in a fine location, near depot; bath in house, and modern improvements; stabling if required. Address for a week, B., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

TWO CHILDREN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in the healthy Village of Hackensack, N. J., close to a select school. For particulars, address W. WILLIAMS, State-st., Hackensack, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms to let at Linden Park, Cornwall, on the Hudson. Address C. H. RING.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATH HOTEL, AT BATH, L. I., WILL be kept open during the Autumn for the accommodation of boarders and transient guests; a few family rooms are now vacant; accessible by Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island Railroads every half hour.

GEO. SHIELDS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW GAS LIGHT.

FIRMIN'S SYSTEM SAVES UPWARD OF 71 PER CENT., WITH IMPROVED LIGHT.

OFFICE OF COE, SHENEHON & DEWITT, SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, No. 354 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1866.

This is to certify that our gas bills for the month previous to Mr. Firmin's applying his improved burner and regulator had exceeded one hundred and forty dollars per month. I was required to examine the meter indexes day by day, both before and after the application of Mr. Firmin's improvements, and do hereby certify that the rate of the consumption of gas was immediately reduced from $149 per month to $40 per month.

The bill accorded with these facts and the light was about the same and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

(Signed) M. KEGAN,
for COE, SHENEHON & DEWITT.

J. FIRMIN, Gas Fitter and Plumber, No. 84 and 86 Maiden-lane, Gas Superintendent at the *Tribune*. H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New-York Club, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, BAGS, VALISES, &C.,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

And a large assortment of French Morocco Bags, Dressing-cases, &c., just received from Paris. Wholesale and retail.

JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

HOOPER'S ART WAREROOMS.

Looking-glasses, picture frames, oil paintings and engravings at reduced prices. No. 122 Nassau-st.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

FOR YACHTS, FISHING PARTIES, PICNICS, &c., Eddy's Kerosene stoves do all cooking in the most perfect manner. MOORE & NICHOLS, manufacturers, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND Libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.; 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.......Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.......Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.......Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.......Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.......Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon.......$100 | Lower Saloon.......$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......LAMARIE.......SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Oct. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:

TAMPICO.......about.......1st September
FLORIDA.......about.......1st October

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK.......Thompson...SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN.......Grogan.......SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA..Lewis.......SATURDAY, Sept. 8

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown...	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 210 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:

ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. ELLIS, 2,010 tons, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, 2,000 tons, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5

Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI.......Aug. 22
ALEPPO.......Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown.......$35 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power.......16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,800 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons.6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to

RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 15.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Sept. 29.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

The accommodations on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

BRITANNIA.......SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
IOWA.......SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
HIBERNIA.......SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships

COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.

For freight or passage apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22,

at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer FLAMBEAU.

will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$39 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE. No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.

From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 27.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.

From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 5 days additional.

HOMEWARD.

From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.

Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 30 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 5 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or

CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA,

JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,

On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods, $1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot. | Weight Goods, 2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.

All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.

New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.

Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.......Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON

leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship

RALEIGH,

Capt. G. M. WALKER,

will be dispatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each.

CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO TWO AND three years and wounded soldiers, and the widows, minor children or parents of soldiers who died in the service. Increased pensions to widows having children under 16 years. J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

THE ORIGINAL UNION CLAIM AGENCY—No. 25 Chambers-st., back room, No. 5. New bounties and pensions, and all army and navy claims collected. Advice free. No charge unless successful.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Barter Manufacturing Company, Salem N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st. Room No. 22.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH AT REDUCED PRICES—Whole sets $5, $8, $10 and $15, superior in beauty, durability and usefulness to all others. Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas given in extracting teeth, at No. 122 Bleecker-st. DR. WHITE.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE. FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls, 12½ cents; tight bbls, 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Saturday,	18,	10	A. M.	Sunday,	19,	2	P. M.
Sunday,	19,	8	A. M.	Monday,	20,	2	P. M.
Monday,	20,	10	A. M.	Tuesday,	21,	3	P. M.
Tuesday,	21,	11	A. M.	Wednesday,	22,	3	P. M.
Wednesday,	22,	11½	A. M.	Thursday,	23,	4	P. M.
Thursday,	23,	12½	A. M.				

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 10 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 1½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 1½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, 22, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 6 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 7 A. M.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips to Newark, SUNDAY, Aug. 5: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY direct.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., N. R., SUNDAY, Aug. 19, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points north.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returns at 1½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼; Dey-st., 9½, 12½, and 3½; Morris-st., (Pier No. 4,) 10, 1, and 4.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 288 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:20 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railway and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

THE INTEREST OF JOHN. W. MOORE in our firm ceases from this date.

NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1866. J. A. DURKEE & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,

WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 13.

O. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.

For circulars address

BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH and ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City.

Circulars sent if desired.

LINDEN HILL SEMINARY—AT NORTH Orange, N. J., will reopen in their new and beautiful building Sept. 10, 1866, located one block southeast of St. Mark's Church. The grounds are spacious and high, overlooking the entire country. In this Seminary boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the true comforts of a home. Limited number twelve. No day scholars. Three vacancies are now open. Address PRINCIPAL, North Orange Post-office, Box No. 152; or come and see.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE at Fort Washington reopens Sept. 10. All the pupils speak French, English, Spanish, and many German. Circulars—Broadway, No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 20 East 36th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Mrs. H. C. HATHAWAY, Principal; year commences Sept. 13. For catalogues or rooms address G. W. OENTER.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 18, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st, Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

For circular address

Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,

NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.

TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 11 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Bookkeeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N.Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East [illegible]-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 108 West 42d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"

No. 896 Broadway,

C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING English, French and music desires a situation in school or family; good references. Box No. 107 Auburn, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act. WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Dep't.
A. W. CRAVEN,

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:

For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department New-York, Aug. 9, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide." $1 50. E. WARNER, Pub'er, 1 Vesey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY. THE OLD MUSEUM EXCELLED IN ATTRACTION by the new and PRESENT TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT.

THE LATEST ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, PURCHASED AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE, is the entire

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING,

THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,

consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,

NUMBERING OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS,

slain by this intrepid Hunter during FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA, and made historic by his reckless daring.

A NEW AND SPACIOUS SALOON

has been added in which to exhibit these GREAT CURIOSITIES, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

To perpetuate the memory of heroes, MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing bronze portraits of all the celebrated Union Generals, has been opened.

IN THE MAGNIFICENT LECTURE-ROOM. ANOTHER CHANGE! ANOTHER CHANGE!! ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY!!! VARIETY! VARIETY!! VARIETY!!!

TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.

MR. G. L. FOX, MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX, THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY IN NEW CHARACTERS, NEW CHARACTERS, EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 8.

The great Comic Pantomime entitled,

THE GOLDEN AXE.

WONDERFUL TRICKS, MYSTERIOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, AND GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.

DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr. MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.

To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of the

FRISKY COBBLER.

FULL OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.

A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 136 pounds.

THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE, AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS, THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT, ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.

Just arrived, the greatest assortment of MONSTER SNAKES EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.

125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

MONDAY EVENING AND DURING THE WEEK, First time in this theatre of the magnificent drama of THE THREE RED MEN; OR, THE BROTHERS OF BLUTHAUPT.

The cast embraces the names of Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. Belford Ryan, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Miss Violet Campbell, Miss Sarah Steele, AND THE WHOLE COMPANY.

With the drama of ALICE MAY.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS of the HANLON BROTHERS, THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK, including their versatile Star Company of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,

NOS. 31 AND 33 EAST 4TH-ST.

The second annual SUMMER-NIGHT FESTIVAL takes place at PAUL FALK'S BELVIDERE PARK, 110th-st. and 8th-av., ON THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1866, Commencing at 7 o'clock P. M.

Tickets $2 for one gentleman and ladies. Can only be had of members by way of introduction. The collector is prepared to supply members with tickets every evening at the Liederkranz Hall.

By order of the Committee.

H. C. F. KOCH, Secretary.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN COURSE.

A match race for $200 will come off on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock, half mile heats, between SKYLARK and SECAUCUS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.

2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.

3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.

4th. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.

5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.

6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.

7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.

8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.

9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.

10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.

2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.

3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.

4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.

5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts to Desbrosses streets, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.

6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.

7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets, and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.

8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.

10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.

2d. For building a street basin on the southeast corner of Worth and Centre streets.

3d. For building a street basin on the southwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.

4th. For building a street basin on the northwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.

5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone, and flagging sidewalks in One Hundredth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

6th. For building a sewer on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point one hundred feet north of Sixty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. On both sides Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to eighty feet west of Ninth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.

2d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Little Water streets.

3d. On the south side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm.

4th. On the north side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm, and on the west side of Centre-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet north of Worth-street.

5th. On both sides of One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.

6th. On the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on both sides of Madison-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to Seventieth-street, and also all the lots between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on both sides of the intersecting streets from Sixtieth to Sixty-ninth streets, inclusive.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, August 18th, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH LONG experience in the produce commission (Western and Southern) business in this City, and small capital, desires a connection with a party with liberal means. Principals only address R. M., Post-office Box No. 2,370.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......Mr. WM. STUART.
Stage Manager.......Mr. J. G. HANLEY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT of the great Comedian,

JOHN BROUGHAM.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, SEVENTH NIGHT of JOHN BROUGHAM'S JOHN BROUGHAM'S MOST SUCCESSFUL MOST SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA, NEW DRAMA, entitled O'DONNELL'S MISSION, O'DONNELL'S MISSION, presented with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN BROUGHAM as CAPTAIN RODERICK O'DONNELL.

A SPLENDID CAST.

Julio Alberoni, Cardinal Minister of Spain...T. E. Morris.
The Abbe Le Renard.......G. Walcot, Jr.
Don Manuela de Zuniga.......J. Dunn.
Sir Reginald Blount, British Envoy at Paris..J. C. Dunn.
La Roche, Valet to the Cardinal.......H. R. Phillips.
Zadock, the Leopard, a Gitano.......W. S. Andrews.
Patrick O'Connor.......H. W. Wall.
El Mortaro.......
Eva de Zuniga.......J. G. Burnett.
Juanita.......Miss E. Johnson.
.......Miss Mary Carr.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.......Director.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, 1866.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE MEMORABLE REPRESENTATION AND THE ENTIRE THEATRE THRONGED NIGHTLY By large and fashionable audiences.

THE ENCHANTING FAIRY SPECTACLE, THE ELABORATE AND GLITTERING PAGEANT, THE HIGHLY ROMANTIC LEGEND,

Redolent throughout with Enchanting Music, Bewitching Dances and Artistic Dramatic Representation—New and Magnificent Scenery—Brilliant with Decorative Skill—Artistic in Pencilling—Gorgeous in Coloring—Beautiful in Design and Composition—The Acme of Scenic Art—Illustrating

THE MAGNIFICENT PICTURESQUE ROMANCE, THE BEAUTIFUL ICE WITCH,

The subject of the most flattering comment AMONG OUR FIRST SOCIETY.

THE FAIRY LEGEND AND GLITTERING SPECTACLE, THE ICE WITCH, THE ICE WITCH.

With all its prominent star attributes.

THE PIQUANT YOUNG ARTISTS, THE WEBB SISTERS,

THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS, MISS THERESA WOOD, THE OPERA DANSEUSE, THOMAS BAKER'S CHARMING MUSIC, THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, THE GREAT CAST,

all comprised in the beautiful Ice Witch.

THE WEBB SISTERS

also appearing previous to the spectacle in a DELIGHTFUL PROTEAN PIECE, with character personations, songs and dances.

WALLACK'S.

ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. DAN BRYANT, AND FOURTH WEEK OF THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOUID BOY OF GLENGALL.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN.......Mr. DAN BRYANT with the great patriotic song entitled the GREEN ABOVE THE RED.

Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, T. J. Hind, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.

In the course of the piece the great RUCTION JIG, by the characters, pronounced a great success.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

HENRY DRAPER.......Director

This elegant Opera House will be reopened for the Autumn season of American and Italian Opera on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, and will be produced Rossini's masterwork,

"IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,"

by the following distinguished Italian artists:

Signora LEONILDA BOSCHETTI.......Prima Donna
Signor GIUSEPPE TAMARA.......Tenore
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI.......Baritono
Signor NICOLO BARILI.......Basso

Prices of admission—Balcony boxes, $1 50; parquette, $1; dress circle, 75 cents; gallery, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $6 and $10.

Box office open at Theatre and at Beer & Schirmer's on and after Tuesday, 21st.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT during the week. Engagement of the celebrated NICOLO. Protean Combination. The most wonderful Gymnastic Troupe in the world, assisted by a corps of Dancers, Vocalists and Comedians.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Highly important to those intending to purchase. Unparalleled inducements. Money saved. Send for circular to S. T. POMEROY, 581 Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A. TWO MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-fortes for sale at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., Batterson's storage-rooms; elaborately finished, best City makers, five years' warranty, overstrung bass, full iron plate, carved legs, rich tone; will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M., for four days.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST WHO IS ALSO competent to act as leader of a choir in a Baptist church. Address MUSIC, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating terms.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE DAMASK. MATTRESSES.

NAPKINS, colored and white DOYLIES.

BLANKETS.

White and colored BLANKETS and COMFORTABLES.

QUILTS.

White and colored Manchester, Marseilles and Alhambra Quilts.

MATTRESSES.

HAIR, HUSK, SEA-GRASS, MOSS and every kind of Spring Mattresses.

IRON FURNITURE.

Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Hat-stands, Umbrella Stands, Store and Piano Stools, Settees, Vases, Marble-top Saloon Tables, Wash-stands and Garden Chairs.

GOVERNMENT GOODS,

such as Spreads, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow-cases, Bedsacks, Hair Pillows, Mattresses, and 20,000 U. S. HOSPITAL IRON BEDSTEADS.

All of which are offered at very low prices, and to which the attention of HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS is respectfully called. Each article warranted as represented.

WM. GARDNER. No. 244 Canal-st., Directly opposite Earle's Hotel.

NO DULL TRADE! NO BIG PROFITS! BUT CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS, AND LOTS OF CHEAP GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

EVERY THING SOLD AS ADVERTISED.

AUCTION LOT CANTON FLANNELS, 21c.
AUCTION WOOLEN FLANNELS, 31c.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 37½c., worth 50c.
BEST DELAINES, 25c.
HANDSOME DARK DRESS GOODS, 25c.
4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 35c.
FINE SHIRTING MUSLINS, 16c. 18c., and 20c.
YARD-WIDE SHIRTING, 25c.
AUCTION BALMORALS, $2 50., worth $4.
4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.

Also, a large lot of FALL DRESS GOODS AT THE LOW PRICE of 12½c. a yard—12½c.—12½c.

The above are auction goods, and are very much below the regular price. On muslins you can save 6c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHIRTINGS,

AT LAMBERT'S, NO. 523 GREENWICH-ST.

GOOD HEAVY SHIRTING FOR 23c.
EXTRA FINE SHIRTING FOR 25c.
DELAINES, ONLY 23c.

ALSO GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS, BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c. FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR MERRILL'S WASHING COMPOUND. The fastest selling and best paying article ever sold by agents. A capital of but $3 to $10 required. Energetic young men and women will find this a good opportunity for business. Large profits, no competition, and no risk. For further particulars call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,761 Chicago, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS, both local and traveling, can make from $2 to $10 per day, by applying immediately in person or by letter (inclosing stamp) to A. G. DAVIS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

General Agent for Eastern and Middle States of the $151,004.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and house-workers.

WANTED—A CLOAK AND MANTILLA FOREman, to take full management of a work-room; must design, cut and fit, and be competent to turn out first-class work. None others need apply.

W. B. McKENZIE, No. 763 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO EXPERIenced salesmen wanted to sell woolens, at No. 51 Walker-st.; none but those having an established trade need apply. Trade preferred from this State and the West. HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO.

WANTED—A MAN OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands glove-making, to assist in starting the manufacture of woolen gloves. Address B. H., Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A PRINTING house, a boy 15 or 16 years of age, to go on errands, do collecting, &c. Apply at No. 23 Platt-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL PARK.

What's to be Seen There and How to See it—What it Has Cost, and How the Money Goes.

When the Legislature passed the act setting aside the land lying between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, on the west side of the City, for a grand City Park, people familiar with that interesting locality laughed at the idea of its ever being converted to either useful or ornamental purposes. They also looked upon the wild scheme as but another of the many "jobs" put up by the Legislature for the aggrandizement of a few of its friends. New-Yorkers were so used to that kind of thing that they took it good-naturedly, only wondering who were to be the fortunate individuals who were to pocket the few millions of dollars that are usually made out of such legislation. The prospect of converting that property into a park, which should be the delight of thousands, and the greatest pride and ornament of the City, was indeed a gloomy one. The particular tract designated was a dreary waste of sterile rocks, rising boldly and defiantly in the face of thrift and enterprise, relieved now and then by filthy sink-holes and pools of stagnant water. Upon these rocks and around these pools were gathered a large number of ricketty little one-story shanties, and a mixed population of "squatters," mostly Irish, and pigs, goats, chickens, cows and children. The whole thing was an excresence on the fair features of the City. Some enthusiastic gentlemen thought not only that this great nuisance might be removed, but that this barren waste might be converted into a good healthy pair of lungs for the entire population of the most enterprising City in the world. Not satisfied with theoretically speculating upon what ought to be, they set to work to accomplish the end in view. Hence legislative action—also Central Park. The Legislature made one blunder in taking action on the bill—a blunder which it has always regretted, and which it has occasionally sought to remedy, viz.: it chose honest and good men for Park Commissioners. Owing to this little mistake on the part of the wisdom of the State in Legislative Halls assembled, the Park scheme was vigorously prosecuted toward a practical realization of the beautiful conceptions of its originators.

It was a herculean task which lay before them, particularly that of ridding the ground of its squatters, pigs and other animals. The raid made by the police upon these stubborn "insects" will not be forgotten. Weary days and sleepless nights were devoted by our city guardians to driving out these unclean hosts, and many a brilliant and stirring fight was had during the campaign. But the supremacy of the law was upheld by the policemen's bludgeons, and with many broken heads and ensanguined eyes the squatter host took its departure, to fasten, like a blood-sucker, upon other localities. Then commenced the labors of the Park engineers and surveyors. Some idea as to what this tract was like may be formed by an inspection of property similarly occupied in the upper portion of the city lying between Third-avenue and the East river.

Central Park to-day is an institution of which the nation may feel proud. In fact it does experience that sensation. People of other cities and other States feel an interest in it, and always speak of it in terms of warmest praise. Their visits to New-York are not complete, nor their happiness perfect, unless a drive in the Park has been one of its features. The management fell into proper hands—speculation crept not in to squander funds, and the Commissioners are able to show full value for the money expended. The people, who foot the bills, are satisfied, and each day thousands assemble to testify their approval of what has been done. So well satisfied is the great public that it would be perfectly willing to give a little more of the "sinews of war" to enable the Commissioners to complete their designs.

The changes have been so often rung upon the beauties of Central Park, and everybody has been there so often to find them out for themselves, that it is impossible to say anything in reference thereto that is not already pretty well known. Patient inquiry and many visits to the Park, however, have placed us in possession of some facts of interest which are not universally known. We propose giving them to the public at this time. It will be convenient for New-Yorkers, when showing their country visitors over this delightful spot, to use the facts we furnish. It will enable them to show to good advantage, and their friends will consider them exceedingly clever fellows, possessing an exhaustless fund of useful information.

Central Park lies between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and extends from Fifty-ninth-street to One-Hundred-and-Tenth-street. It is a little over two and a half miles long, and a trifle over one-half a mile wide. Including what was formerly Manhattan-square, on the west side of Eighth-avenue, at Seventy-seventh-street, there are 862 acres of land devoted to the Park. There are many entrances thereto, but the principal ones are on Fifty-ninth-street. From each of these a carriage-drive reaches all the way around, with many turns and twistings, in among the beautiful groves, and along the banks of pleasant lakes, crossing at some of the most beautiful places from one side to the other, and occasionally ascending to the most commanding points, where good views of the surrounding country are obtained. This drive, with its crossings and turnings, is nine miles and a half long, and varies in width from thirty to sixty feet. There are other roads, called transverse roads, which are the connections of certain of the City streets, by which roads the traffic of that portion of the City is allowed to cross from one side to the other. These roads are bridged over in many places by bridges of curious and beautiful construction, adding greatly to the beauty of the park. In one instance, a road has been cut through the solid rock, forming a tunnel 142 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 19 feet high. The rock over this tunnel forms one of the highest points of observation in the park, and adjoins the lower western corner of the lesser Croton Reservoir. There is also five miles and a half of bridle road, wherein carriages are not allowed to enter, but where charming ladies and their dashing cavaliers upon beautiful and spirited horses, enjoy their equestrian exercises on fine Summer evenings. But the walks in the park are more extended than the drives, and to enjoy to the full the dainty feast the park offers to admiring eyes, one must walk therein. Pedestrians are so much more independent than those who sport their fine carriages and fast horses, they are allowed to go whithersoever they please and wander where their fancy leads—in the walks, in the drives, or in the bridle paths, always provided they "keep off the grass." Of these cool and shady walks there are twenty-eight miles—the actual distance falls short of this by a few feet and inches, and thousandth part of an inch, but there is not that necessity for our being so infinitessmally accurate in our figures as there is for the Commissioners. So we will say there are twenty-eight miles of walk. If you follow these walks they will lead you through grassy lawns and cooling shade, by the banks of sparkling lakes and to the brink of miniature Niagaras, through sweet smelling flower gardens, through the "Ramble," over bridges, and under bridges, up the rocks, and down the caves, anent the tunnel and over the "Green," past the "Lock," and by the "Mall," to "Harlem Lake," and into the "Pool," by the side of the "Reservoir," down to the "Arsenal," and to the "Museum," to the "Water Terrace" and the "Waterfall," among trees and shrubs, and over rocks, and up the hill and down the dell, till they finally land you safely in the "Casino," tired but delighted, somewhat exhausted, but filled with admiration at all you have seen, and glad to enjoy a cool seat and a plate of delicious ice cream, with a piece of cake, or perhaps a sherry cobbler with a straw in it. Having somewhat recovered yourself, you can cross the "Carriage Terrace," and sitting quietly in the shade of the "Arbor," can feast your soul upon the ravishing music produced every Saturday afternoon by HARVEY DODWORTH'S Band. Perhaps your visit may be upon one of those days when the amphibious HARVEY takes to water with his Teutonic band, and while sailing in his fairy-like gondola, plays pleasing airs to be heard of all men, and women too, who chance to be at Central Park. You will find the effect most gratifying to both eye and ear, as the canvass-covered boat, with the musical crew, glides in and out of the many coves, and bays, and past the headlands and under the bridges, the sweet strains of music, now near at hand and now gradually receding from one point to break charmingly upon the ears of the multitude at others. Other boats, gaily decorated, containing elegantly-costumed ladies and fashionably-dressed gentlemen, are pulled over the twenty acres of water by sturdy watermen in uniform, adding greatly to the pleasing effect of the brilliant scene. Of course the musicians cannot play for thirty Saturdays during the season, gratuitously, while their wives and children require the wherewith to sustain life, and make a respectable appearance on festive occasions. So the several railroad companies which are benefitted by reason of the musical attractions at the Park, tempting people to ride over their roads, generously donate a small portion of their illegally extorted fares toward paying for the music. Last year they gave $2,500, but as they complain that they are no longer allowed to steal seven-eighths of a cent from each passenger, they talk of reducing their contributions. Nor can the boatmen pull festive parties around the lake for nothing; so they are permitted to make a reasonable charge for their labor. The fares collected by them during 1865, from the 70,000 persons whom they carried in their 19 pleasant little boats, was $8,179, which left them a profit of nearly $2,000 after paying all expenses. A contractor, who pays a revenue to the Commissioner, has control of all these water crafts. During your rambles through the Park, you will encounter many delightful arbors, summer-houses, and rustic seats, where you may sit and watch the playing of beautiful fountains, which throw jets of water to great heights, or sprinkle it in graceful showers adown their sides. Drinking fountains, whereat either man or beast may quench the consuming thirst which is liable to overtake them in their wanderings, may be found in many a cool and shady place, while at the "Casino" and also in the arch of the "Water Terrace" a substantial luncheon and a glass of ale may be procured by those who desire. Sitting in the arch, with your mug of ale in hand and lunch in front of you, an hour may be whiled away most agreeably in watching the boats upon the lake, and the admiring crowds who assemble about its edge to gaze upon the largest fountain in the Park, and to contemplate the exceedingly ornamental "gonfalons" at the Terrace. Lest you don't know what a "gonfalon" is, learn that it is what we would term a swallow-tailed flag, hung points downward from a very handsome iron column. The flags are bright scarlet, trimmed with yellow; the one bearing in its centre the coat-of-arms of the State, and the other a similar mystic symbol pertaining to the City. If you are fond of natural history, you can spend an hour profitably in looking upon the beasts and birds and fishes which are securely encaged at the Museum. There are buffalo, bear, deer, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, monkeys, eagles, owls, hawks, doves, singing-birds and screeching-birds, alligators, snakes, fish and mud-turtles—embracing the *carnaria*, the *rodentia*, the *ruminantia*, the *pachydermata*, the *rapaciæ* and the *reptilia*, if anybody knows what *they* mean. The works of art will impress you favorably if you choose to hunt them up. Don't be afraid to search for they will well repay the trouble. The most prominent one is indeed beautiful, being the "Statue of Commerce," which is located near the Eighth-avenue entrance. It represents a well-formed lady in her *robe de nuit*, with a milk-pail on her head, two snakes in one hand, a butcher's cleaver in the other, her eyes set and her toes visible. The lady is considerably "set up" on an elevated pedestal, which may account for the wild look of her eyes and the scarcity of her attire. As a work of art this statue will pay to study. The "Schiller monument" is up near "the Ramble," on the banks of the lake. SCHILLER ought to be admired. In a room of the old Arsenal or present museum, there are statues of "Mercury and Pysche," "Hebe and Ganymede," "Schoolboy," "Schoolmaster," "Apollo and Diana," "Orpheus" and a great many other ancient and modern celebrities, pious and profane. Also, "Bas-reliefs," "Sketches," "Prepared specimens," "Botanical specimens," and other beautiful and interesting specimens of artistic skill. These are not to be looked at casually, for they are the works of some of the best living artists, and have been presented to the Commissioners by various wealthy individuals who take a natural and becoming pride in our Central Park. The more you look about the more you will find to admire. Don't drive through the wide avenues in a carriage and then go away and say you have seen the Park, for you haven't. You've simply skinned over the outside and never glanced at the treasures within. Rather go up there some bright morning, and then with an intelligent and pretty girl on your arm take all day to stroll about at your leisure as we did. If after doing this you come away dissatisfied with the manner in which the Commissioners have expended the $4,829,016 placed at their disposal since the work was commenced, you will be the only individual out of the 7,593,139 persons who visited the Park last year who express one single word of complaint.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Commencement of the Fall Campaign—Opening of Tompkins Parade Ground—Excursions and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The bugle note of preparation for the ensuing Fall campaign of 1866 has been already sounded, and our various regimental armories are becoming once more the centre of attraction to military men. The cool weather now prevailing being the immediate precursor of the rapidly approaching Autumn, has had the effect of hastening preparations and hurrying events which were only in embryo a week or two ago. Already we hear of active movements in the several commands, comprising the First and Second Divisions, and the daily return from the watering places and the country of so many leading members of the National Guard has naturally quickened the hitherto sluggish movements of that body. The recent parade and exhibition drill of the Twelfth Regiment was a most gratifying proof that the members of the National Guard were wide awake and full of vigor. Seldom has so large an assemblage of the leading officers in the First Division been seen together on one occasion, and the presence of so many regular army officers, bearing names well known to fame during the war, was the source of great gratification to those who had the pleasure of meeting them. A full description of the drill of the Twelfth was given in Friday's issue of the TIMES, so further reference to it here is unnecessary.

Tompkins-square, having been graded and completed for the use of the National Guard, will be formally opened during the coming month by a drill of the Seventh Regiment, under command of Col. EMMONS CLARK. The occasion will be of interest to the First Division, as the capacity of the square for drill purposes will be fully tested by the Seventh Regiment, as no doubt they will turn out in full force on such an occasion. We may remark that the Seventh always sets a good example to other organizations in this respect. True it has more active members than any others, but a larger per centage turn out on public occasions in that command than in any City regiment. The drill in Tompkins-square will be witnessed by nearly all our leading National Guard Officers, and it is expected that Gov. FENTON and his staff will assist at the formal opening. It is also whispered that President JOHNSON may be present to witness the manœuvres of this splendid command, as he will pass through the City about the time contemplated for the event. It is to be hoped that the Square will be kept as clear from crowds as was Washington Parade Ground on Thursday for the drill of the Twelfth Regiment. Our east side Police Captains should be conferred with on the subject at an early day to insure so desirable a result.

The first annual picnic of Co. E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, (Highlanders,) will take place next Tuesday, at Broadway Park, at Ninety-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. Festivities will be kept up from 2 until 10 o'clock P. M., and from the previous reputation of the Scots for such occasions there can be no doubt that the present one will be productive of much pleasure, as well as benefit to the Company. Tickets for the excursion are only 50 cents, admitting a gentleman and ladies. We hope to see Company E's picnic largely patronized, as all who go may be certain of a warm welcome. The Eighth-avenue cars pass the Park every few minutes.

Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, will celebrate their anniversary by a two days' excursion to Somerville, N. J., leaving New-York on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1866. Members of the Seventy-first Regiment desirous of joining Company E on this occasion, can do so by applying to the Committee, which will meet at the armory on Friday evenings, Aug. 24 and 31, and Tuesday evenings, Aug. 21 and 28, where full particulars can be obtained from Lieut. ABRAM L. WEBBER, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Company K, Second Regiment National Guard of New-York City, make a visit to New-Haven on the 20th of August as the guests of the New-Haven City Guard, Capt. R. J. BUNCE.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The following communication has been received:

BUREAU OF COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1866. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not confer a favor upon an anxious public, whose troubles are constantly poured into the ears of helpless officials, by expressing a truthful opinion upon the time and place to pay the *one dollar militia tax?* It is generally surmised that even though the law is complied with by offering the *one dollar* to the *Receiver of Taxes after* the parade has taken place, there will yet be an additional Sheriff's fee of three or four dollars imposed as a fine for not paying the legal tax now when no person is authorized to receive it. OFFICIAL.

There is no necessity for any one to "worry" about the enrollment business at all. When the fine is imposed for non-attendance official notification will be given of the fact, and the proper officer to receive it designated. Only in case of non-payment of the fine so imposed will the Sheriff have any cause for action, and he will then charge a fee of not more than one dollar, and he is empowered to seize goods sufficient to defray the entire amount, by regular seizure and Sheriff's sale.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

GRAND LARCENY.

ALEXANDER STRANGE, of No. 219 East Twenty-fourth-street, appeared in Court yesterday morning and made oath that on the 9th inst. he lost two sets of harness, valued at $175, from his stables, at Nos. 206 and 208 East Twenty-fourth-street; and that he had probable cause to suspect ANDREW J. SUYDAM and EDWARD PRIOR, from the fact that they had already confessed having stolen the missing property, and PRIOR wished to bring it back to secure their immunity from punishment. JAMES GARDNER, of No. 200 East Twenty-sixth-street, testified also, that he saw the accused in possession of the harness on the night it disappeared from the owner's stable. On this complaint the accused were arrested by Officers NICHOLSON and HEBBARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and, on being arraigned before the Court, were committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail. SUYDAM is 27 years of age, and a native of New-York. He denied the charge. PRIOR is 22 years of age, and also a native of this City. He pleaded guilty.

DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. SPEIGHT and Sergeant WATERS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with a section of men, made a descent upon the house No. 77 West Twenty-fourth-street, kept by SUSAN BROOKS, *alias* Warren, *alias* Mead, armed with a warrant from Justice LEDWITH. The complaint of disorderly house was made by Officer EVERETT B. DELONOY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. On their arrival at the premises, the police found and arrested the reputed proprietress and ANNA WILLIAMS, IDA HOWARD, ELLEN JACKSON, JAMES R. CLARK and WILLIAM JOHNSON. The prisoners were arraigned before the Court, and Mrs. BROOKS was held to bail in the sum of $300, and the others were fined $10 each.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE PISTOL.

DANIEL THORNE, of No. 17 South-street, quarrelled with JAMES CONLAN, on Friday night, at Pier No. 8 East River, and a fight was the immediate result. During the *melee* CONLAN produced a pistol and fired at his opponent, the bullet taking effect in THORNE's right shoulder, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. CONLAN was arrested by Officer WALLER, of the First Ward Police, and he was yesterday committed for trial in default of bail. He is 20 years of age, a native of Rochester and a boatman. The wounded man was removed to his residence for treatment.

THE POWDER DODGE REVIVED.

A sailor, named JOHN MARTINEZ, called at MICHAEL BORENT's cigar-store, No. 24 Oliver-street, on the 22d of May last, and asked to see some cigars. He was shown several brands, and finally selected 2,000 for purchase, valued at $160. When the goods were all packed up, MARTINEZ flung a quantity of chemical powder in the proprietor's eyes, partially blinding him, and amid the confusion which ensued, made off with the bundle. MARTINEZ succeeded in eluding the police until yesterday, when he was arrested by Officer SHANNON, of the Sixth Precinct. On being brought before the magistrate the prisoner was held for trial without bail. MARTINEZ is a native of Cuba, 33 years of age, and resides at No. 3 Thomas-street.

CHOLERA.

Further Decline in the Number of Cases—Irregularity in Physicians Certificates—Carelessness of the Chicago Health Authorities—The Official Bulletin.

The impression prevails at the Board of Health Headquarters that cholera in this City has run, or nearly, run its race; that if physicians will take proper care to report all cases of that description which they are treating to the Sanitary Superintendent, and the people will keep everything clean both in and about their houses, the danger is over. It has required the utmost vigilance on the part of the Health authorities to prevent the spread of the disease, and to prohibit recklessness on the part of the people themselves. Physicians are beginning to learn that they can no longer grant slip-shod certificates of death, and that a care for the public health is as much an item in their practice as their immediate attention to their own private patients. A case came to light yesterday in which a certificate was suspected by the Registrar. He held the certificate, applied to Superintendent KENNEDY and had a detective sent to look up the facts in the case. It turned out that a boy in the absence of the physician, a gentleman of undoubted probity of character, had filled out a certificate for "Cholera Infantum." The investigation occupied but a short time, but was satisfactory both to the physician and the Registrar.

Another case of recklessness was developed in the fact of an application for permission to bury the body of W. H. BACON in Greenwood Cemetery. The circumstances were these: The Bureau of Records and Statistics was apprised of the fact that the body of W. H. BACON had arrived from Chicago and was at the foot of Cortlandt-street, awaiting transit to Greenwood. Deceased died of cholera at the Tremont House, Chicago, on the 15th inst., and permission had been given to carry the body all over the country without any evidence of regard to the national health. While permission was granted to bury at once, Dr. HARRIS felt constrained to address a dispatch to the Mayor of Chicago, in which he announced the arrival of the body, and the appeal: "In the name of humanity join us in preventing transportation of cholera dead through the country."

THE BULLETIN.

The following cases were reported on the Health bulletin yesterday. They number 20, and 10 of them resulted in death:

Mrs. SCHICK, aged 60, Germany, No. 128 Pitt-street.

JOHANNA BAKER, aged 7 years; OTTO BAKER, aged 5 years, and an infant, aged two months, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Bloomingdale Road. Died Aug. 16.

SARAH BOLAN, aged 36, Ireland, married, No. 553 West Twenty-six-street. Died Aug. 16.

MARGARET DOLBY, Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Eighth-street. Sent to hospital.

JANE MELVILLE, aged 38, Scotland, widow, No. 379 West Forty-sixth-street. Died Aug. 18.

MARY CAHILL, aged 45, Ireland, married, No. 37 Baxter-street. Died Aug. 17.

JAMES COHILL, aged 50, Ireland, peddlar, No. 37 Baxter-street. Aug. 17.

MARY A. KELTY, aged 7, New-York, No. 37 Baxter-street.

JACOB PETRIE, German, Sixty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue. Died Aug. 17.

CECILIA SKINNER, aged 34, (colored,) married, No. 4 Thompson-street. Doing well.

NEIL MCALLISTER, aged 23, Ireland, laborer, No. 527 West Twenty-sixth-street. Sent to hospital.

CHARLOTTE CORNING, aged 49, New-York, married, No. 243 East Tenth-street.

PATRICK KEENAN, aged 65, Ireland, laborer, No. 508 East Thirteenth-street.

CATHARINE BAKER, aged 30, German, widow, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Bloomingdale-road. Went to Hospital.

JOHN MARLEY, Ireland, laborer, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue.

MARY MARLEY, aged 30, Ireland, married, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue. Died Aug. 17.

A man, aged 39, New-York, No. 231 East Thirteenth-street. Doing well.

EDWARD G. BENSON, aged 50. Taken to Hospital from Seventh Precinct Station House. Died five minutes after admission, Aug. 18.

CHARLOTTE GLOTT, Sixty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, sent to hospital.

Five certificates of death from cholera had been received up till 2 o'clock yesterday.

RED-HOUSE HOSPITAL.

The following is the last report from Red-house Hospital:

Remaining at last report	8
Admitted since	2
Total	10
Discharged	1
Remaining	9

BATTERY HOSPITAL.

The following report was received from the Battery Hospital:

Remaining at last report	10
Admitted since	3
Total	13
Died	2
Remaining	11

WARD'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The following is the cholera report from Ward's Island Hospital:

Remaining Aug. 16	11
Died	2
Remaining	9

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following are the latest general orders issued by Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent:

OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT }
OF METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, }
No. 301 Mott-street, }
New-York, Aug. 17, 1866. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. 17.—Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors will forward to this office an immediate telegraphic report upon each case of supposed cholera investigated by them, whether proved to be genuine or not, and will also forward a written report of the same written twenty-four hours subsequent to said investigation. The real character of the case must be mentioned in each report.

E. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Superintendent.

OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT }
OF METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, }
No. 301 MOTT-STREET. }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 18.—Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors will keep watch of every case of cholera investigated by them, until either recovery or death takes place, and will then promptly report the result to this office, in writing, if recovering; by telegraph, if death.

E. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Superintendent.

The general mortality for the week ending yesterday was much lower than for the last two or three weeks, as the figures will show when published.

FROM QUARANTINE.

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, Saturday, Aug. 18.

No new cases of cholera to report. The old are improving.

The steerage passengers from the *Bavaria* were transferred to the *Illinois* yesterday.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN—THE DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER NURSE AT THE PENITENTIARY.

Two weeks since, when the cholera was at its height in the Penitentiary, and nurses could scarcely be procured, three ladies called upon Mayor BOOTH and volunteered their services in attending to the sick and supplying their urgent wants. They were accepted, and at once proceeded to perform their self-imposed duties with a zeal worthy of so good a cause. One of these nurses, Mrs. CATHARINE A. CASS, after laboring assiduously until Thursday last, was taken with cholera. Remedies were applied at once, and all the available medical assistance rendered, but in vain, and the faithful attendant upon the helpless prisoners breathed her last at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

There is a story about a marine who, as supposed, died of cholera. The fear of the contagion spreading through the barracks induced those in charge to transfer the body to its last resting-place as soon after the last breath had been drawn as the circumstances permitted. In bearing the remains to the grave-yard a thumping was heard on the inside of the coffin-lid, and on examining into the cause, it became evident that the man was alive. The funeral arrangements were consequently suspended, and the marine may yet live and do the State some service.

The number of cases of cholera yesterday, as officially reported, was 11, of which 7 died, as shown by the following list:

1. WM. COWEY, aged 65 years, No. 8 North Sixth-street. Doing well.
2. ANNIE FLYNN, died Aug. 18.
3. JOHN QUINN, aged 50, No. 31 Lafayette-street. In collapse.
4. Mrs. CONLIN, aged 42 years, Willoughby-street, near Raymond-street. In collapse.
5. Mrs. MILVEY, aged 42, Willoughby-street, near Canton-street. Case critical.
6. Mrs. HEIM, No. 22 Bridge-street. Mild case.
7. MICHAEL HEIM, same residence. In full collapse.
8. MARGARET MURPHY, aged 25, No. 123 Baltic-street. Dead.
9. LIZZIE MYERS, aged 16, York-street, near Navy-street. Father and mother died of cholera last week. Case critical.
10. CATHARINE ANN CASS, nurse at Penitentiary. Died 8 A. M. 18th.
11. EDWARD GLEASON, No. 18 Summit-street. Died 18th.
12. JULIA MATHEWS, King-street, near Conover. Died night of 17th.

The total number of deaths from cholera during the week was 99. Other diseases, including cholera, resulting in death, number 362. The week previous there were 118 deaths from cholera, showing a decrease of 12 cases.

THE DETECTIVE POLICE.

Captain John Young to be Tried by the Police Commissioners.

It is announced at Police Headquarters that Capt. JOHN YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Police, will be brought to trial on Wednesday next, upon charges based upon statements published a few days since. So much has been said recently prejudicial to the detective Police that the public will be glad to see a thorough investigation made of all its affairs. No one is more anxious that this should be done than Capt. YOUNG and the officers under his command. They claim that they will be able to show that the charges made against them are false and malicious. On the other hand the United States detectives say that an investigation made with a view to correcting abuses, and not to whitewash offenders, will bring to light a system of corruption in the Detective office which has long been in existence, and which has materially interfered with the administration of justice. The Police Commissioners express a determination to sift matters thoroughly, without partiality, and to dispense with the services of any man who has been guilty of any improper conduct. One of the charges against Capt. YOUNG is to the effect that he received from the firm of Messrs. WILLARD & Co. the sum of $60 as a reward for having recovered $400 or $500 of several thousand which they had lost through a defaulting agent. Another charge runs to the effect that he took a watch worth $300 from a pickpocket, and appropriated it to his own use. The story goes that a man went to a jeweler, named SIMON RICE, in Bleecker-street, and offered the watch for sale for $130. The jeweler thinking this suspicious informed Capt. YOUNG, and the man was taken into custody, being recognized as a pickpocket. A short time afterward the same watch was sent by another jeweler to Mr. RICE to be repaired. Being a little curious in the matter, he was informed that the watch was the property of Capt. YOUNG. The supposition therefore runs that Capt. YOUNG released the thief on his surrendering the watch. The Captain denies the statement, and it is said, that the man who originated the story has since repudiated it. However this may be, it is certain that the Detective office is in bad odor with the public at present, and cannot be restored to favor without being thoroughly overhauled.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ACTIVE, OF NEW-YORK, VS. UNA, OF MOUNT VERNON.

The Actives played the return game of their match with the Unas, on the ground of the latter club, at Mount Vernon. The Actives were well received and entertained by the members of the Una Club, whose hospitality is proverbial. Only seven innings of the game were played, the result being a decided victory for the Actives by a score of 43 to 22, darkness preventing the completion of the game. The score is as follows:

UNA.	Outs.	Runs.	ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.
Hathaway, r. f.	2	3	Morand, 3d b.	3	5
Sageman, 1st b.	3	2	Doane, 2d b.	1	5
W. S. Van Cott, c. f.	1	3	Haines, c. f.	3	5
Stevens, p.	3	2	Tilton, r. f.	4	4
Munson, c.	2	3	Eaton, 1st b.	1	6
D. Van Cott, 3d b.	2	3	Stockman, s. s.	2	5
D. Downs, l. f.	1	3	Collins, l. f.	4	4
T. S. Van Cott, 2d b.	3	2	Kelly, c.	1	6
Selchevo, s. s.	4	1	Walker, p.	2	3
Total	21	22	Total	21	43

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Active	8	6	2	2	10	9	6	—43
Una	2	4	6	4	2	0	4	—22

Umpire—Mr. GOVERS, of the Ambidexter Club of New-Rochelle.
Scorers—Messrs. FLEMING and WILLIAMSON.
Fly-catches—Active, 8; Una, 4.
Time of game—Three hours.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARIES IN MORRISANIA.—On last Friday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the family, the house of Mr. MORRIS WEBB, an old resident of Morrisania, who is 71 years of age, situated on Washington-avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, was broken open and robbed of $500 in coupon bonds, $230 in money, a gold watch valued at $75, and which had been in his possession since the death of his first wife, twenty-eight years ago, and an overcoat worth $50. The thieves broke into the front door by prying it open with an iron bar. The property taken was in a chamber-room. The thieves must have worked very hastily, as Mr. WEBB was absent from his house but a short time, and clothing and papers were thrown about on the floor in great confusion. A lady living in a house near by saw two men trying to get in both the front and back door of Mr. A. W. KNAPP's house on Fourth-street, near Washington-avenue, but when they saw her they left. The residence of THOMAS GREENER, Esq., on Franklin-avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was broken open on Friday afternoon, while the family was away at the sea shore spending the day, and robbed. The thieves entered through a back door by turning the key with nippers. They ransacked the house from attic to cellar, and had got a large amount of clothing and other property ready to carry away, when they were probably scared by three ladies ringing the door-bell, when they decamped, carrying with them a pair of gold bracelets, one dozen silver napkin rings, six table and six tea-spoons, and a lot of small clothing. Books, papers, title deeds, clothing and other property, were thrown on the floor in nearly every room in the house.

THE DETECTIVE RAID.—The Seventh Precinct Police have been recently annoyed by frequent reports of thefts committed by sneak thieves. On the 16th inst., the dwelling of MOSES GARFUNKEL, No. 276 East Broadway, was entered by means of false keys, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., and $600 worth of goods carried off. Yesterday morning Officers PIKE and WALKER, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested JOHN WILLIAMS, *alias* Hennock, and JAS. WILSON, *alias* Haggerty, whom they found prowling round the ward. In their possession was found a full set of burglar's tools and a lot of false keys. Both the prisoners were first taken to Police Headquarters and photographed for future reference, when they were arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed for trial. Special Detective GILBERT, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, arrested ANNA CLAY, 23 years of age, and CATHARINE SCANLON, 26 years of age, both professional pickpockets. They were taken to Police Headquarters and photographed. Detectives HORBELT and MULLER, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested JOHN KELLY, *alias* Flanagan, and CATHARINE, *alias* Ann Riley, both being well-known pickpockets; WM. GREEN, *alias* "Bub," (a colored man,) and a well-known burglar and thief, and MAGGIE MORAN, a professional pickpocket, were also arrested. All of these thieves were photographed at Police Headquarters, except the colored prisoner, and he, persevering in his refusal, was sent to the Island for 60 days by Justice DOWLING.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN CENTRAL PARK.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Central Park Band were commencing the programme of music for the day, a pair of horses attached to a carriage belonging to Mr. BATHOLD, of No. 262 West Twenty-third-street, and containing his wife and children and Mr. ULRICH GRAFF, took fright and ran away. When the frightened animals reached the broad drive which skirts the west side of the Mall, the scene was a terrible one. The frightened inmates of the carriage were completely terror-stricken, as their equipage dashed up the drive, sending the crowd of vehicles right and left to avoid a serious collision. The large crowd of pedestrians present in the immediate vicinity of the music stand became greatly confused by the occurrence, and the scenes in that neighborhood were doubly exciting. The driver of the maddened horses remained at his post manfully, and did all in his power to restrain their speed and subdue their terror. His efforts were, however, unavailing, for they continued their headlong career for some distance, and were only checked when Mr. GRAFF was thrown from his seat and instantly killed. Mr. BARTHOLF's family were not seriously injured. The remains of Mr. GRAFF were removed to his late residence, No. 112 West Eighteenth-street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—A few minutes after noon yesterday, a fire broke out in the roof the two-story building, No. 323 Third-avenue. The firemen were soon on the ground and succeeded in checking the flames before they had consumed the entire roof. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been some sparks from the chimney. The first floor is occupied as a grocery, by WILLIAM LEVERS, whose loss on stock is $150 by water; insured for $1,000. He also loses the same amount on furniture; insured for $1,800 in the Gebhard Insurance Company. CHARLES RUELINS and HEIMANN FILDHUSEN; loss $150; insured for $400 in the Gebhard. The damage to the building is about $1,000. Insured.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest yesterday over the body of ALICE JANE LOUIE, 5 years of age, at the residence of her father, No. 283 Monroe-street. It appears from the evidence that the deceased and her sister were left alone in the room by their mother on Friday morning, and ALICE went to the stove, pretending she was baking a cake. In the stove were a few chips blazing, which set her dress on fire. The mother, hearing her screams, ran up stairs and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, not, however, before she had received such injuries that death ensued at 4 o'clock the same day. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT GLEN COVE.—ALLEN PEIRCE, of New-York, a sojourner for several seasons at Glen Cove, met with an accident on Saturday which terminated fatally. He was walking on a yacht in the harbor when he tripped and fell with great force against the gunwale, crushing in the bridge of his nose and falling into the water, but was caught before sinking. He was taken to his room at the Pavilion, and on Sunday morning pronounced considerably better, but growing delirious toward evening remained in this state until the moment of his death, which occurred on Wednesday morning last.

SUDDEN DEATH.—M. NICHOLAS MEYER, President of the Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association of the town of Morrisania, was seized with cramp about 3 o'clock last Friday afternoon, and died during the night. He was taken with cramp in the legs, which extended upward until it reached his heart, causing instant death. He had but lately recovered from a severe attack of diarrhœa. He leaves a wife and three children.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. A. G. Wright, Georgia; Hon. J. Harderman, Georgia; Hon. O. F. Trigg, Tennessee; Hon. J. B. Dancie, Florida; Gen. H. H. Baxter, Vermont, and Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. A. M. Boyden, North Carolina, is at the Astor House. Gen. Granger, U. S. A.; Gov. Shorter, Alabama; Gen. C. A. Battle, Alabama; Hon. J. S. Morton, Nebraska, and C. Durfee, Nebraska, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, on the body of JOHN FISHER, a native of Germany, 18 years of age, and a hand on the sloop *Kate Van Tassel*, who fell overboard at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, North River. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a resident of Dobbs' Ferry.

THE FULTON-STREET FIRE.—In the account of the Fulton-street fire published in the TIMES yesterday morning, we omitted to state that a portion of the second floor was occupied by Mr. LEDYARD BILL, book publisher. His loss, principally by water, is estimated at $3,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RIOT AT A BOARDING HOTEL NEAR FORT HAMILTON.—A disgraceful affair occurred at Shield's Boarding Hotel, on the Bath Road, near Fort Hamilton, on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., resulting in great damage to the premises, and in the expulsion of the bar-keepers, waiters and guests—the latter numbering some eighty persons, of both sexes. It appears that it is the custom to give a hop on every Saturday evening during the season, and in which many of the neighbors participate. Everything heretofore in connection therewith passed off agreeably to the guests and others; but on the evening in question, some thirty or more persons, principally from the neighboring village of Unionville,—nearly all of whom are fishermen—and a number of brakesmen and other employes of the Dummy Engine line to Coney Island, came to the hotel in a state of partial intoxication. They were in such a condition as to be ready for a row upon the slightest pretext. They first commenced insulting the waiters by blowing smoke into the dining-room windows, and using vile epithets. They were repeatedly told to go away, but they still persisted, and eventually drove the waiters out by force. They then entered the bar-room, turned out the bar-keepers and other attendants, and helped themselves to as much liquor as they saw fit to drink, when they proceeded to smash the bottles and tumblers by throwing them at random at any and every person who came within reach. The result was that the windows were broken, the evening's entertainment was suspended, and the boarders fled in terror from the house. Deputy Sheriff TUCKER is employed at the hotel to keep order during these hops. He attempted to do so, and, drawing his club, arrested one of the principal rioters. As soon as the others observed this, they attacked TUCKER, took away his club, and treated him in a very rough manner. The rioters had everything their own way, and keeping possession until they grew tired, left, when the legitimate occupants of the hotel returned. Warrants were issued during the week by Justice CORNWELL, and yesterday Officers HAMBLER, CORR, BARR, and SOLIDAY, of the Metropolitan Police, arrested three of those who are charged with being the principal aggressors. Their names are LAMBERT SNEDIKER, JAMES MORRIS, and JAQUES WILLIAMSON. Others are also to be arrested. The accused were locked up to await examination.

FIRES—DESTRUCTION OF FIFTEEN COWS IN THE FLAMES.—A fire broke out in the stables of Mr CHARLES E. WHITSON, Gates-avenue, corner of Lott's-lane, in the Ninth Ward, about 11:30 o'clock on Friday night, resulting in the entire destruction of the buildings—which were of wood—and the burning of fifteen cows. The animals being fastened and the hay loft above being in flames when discovered, it was impossible to release them; and as there was no water in sufficient quantities in the vicinity, the firemen could do nothing, and the cows were necessarily left to their fate. The loss on stock was $1,500, covered by insurance in the Atlantic Company. The hay destroyed is estimated at $200 value. The building was owned by Mr. BENJAMIN MOTT. Loss $250. Insured. The fire was evidently the work of design.....About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rivet manufactory of Mr. THOMAS LYNCH, No. 106 Plymouth-street, resulting in the destruction of the building—a mere shed. Loss $1,000. The adjoining house, No. 108 Plymouth-street, caught fire about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. It was occupied by Mr. JACOB FRITZ as a grocery. Damage $300: insured.....A fire was caused the same night in the clothing-store of Mr. L. WIMPLEBURGH, No. 129 York-street, by some person throwing a lighted cigar in a box of rags. Damage to stock and building, $400; insured.

THE WILL OF THE LATE PETER RICE.—The will of the late PETER RICE was admitted to probate by the Surrogate during the week. It contains the following charitable bequests: To the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn, the sum of $12,000; to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of New-York, $2,000; to the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York, $2,600; to the House of the Good Shepherd in New-York, the sum of $2,000; and to the society commonly called the New-York Magdalen Society, the sum of $1,000. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following persons, viz.: Agnes B. Stoothoff, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Thos. Burhane, of New Lots, Kings County; Hugh McGurn, Christena Berger, James Cummin, Bridget O'Hara, August Rodlish, Catharine E. Bottcher, Andrew J. Harris, Frederick Koon, Edward Boyle, Rose Armstrong, Daniel Pomeroy, John Spies, Michael Bryne and Philip Castlehun, all of Brooklyn.

ALDERMAN ENNIS' INJURIES.—Mr. THOMAS ENNIS, Alderman of the Fifth Ward, who was severely injured on Wednesday morning last by being pushed from the curb-stone on the corner of Hudson-avenue and Nassau-street by a policeman, still lies in a precarious condition at his residence, No. 177 Nassau-street. Although his skull was not fractured, the injury was of so severe a character, that he has been lying in a state of semi-consciousness since. No persons except the members of his family and the physicians are allowed to visit him. Drs. HOMISTON, OTTERSON and COLLIGAN, who attend upon him, are not able to determine at present how the case will terminate. He is believed to be just at that dangerous point where a word might, perhaps, so affect him as to forever darken his mind and possibly cause his death.

TWO BOYS DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Early yesterday morning, two boys named EDWARD CAWLEY, aged 9 years, residing at No. 229 Pearl-street, and ROBERT MILLER, aged 13 years, residing at No. 326 Pearl-street, proceeded to Prospect Park for a day's sport. A pond near the southerly border of the Park attracted their attention, and they concluded to take a bath. They plunged in, but found the water beyond their depth, and as neither could swim, and no person was near enough to aid them, both were drowned. Their lifeless bodies were discovered some time thereafter and hauled to the shore. Their names and residences having been ascertained, the remains were taken to the saddened homes of their parents.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE VICTIM VICTIMIZED.—A young fellow named JOHN CAMPBELL was arrested late on Friday night by Officer BROMMEL, on a charge of being caught in the act of robbing a drunken man named THOMAS QUINN of a silver watch, while the latter was lying in a helpless condition near the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. Upon being taken before Recorder MARTINDALE Saturday morning, it turned out that the two men were bosom friends from Piermont, and CAMPBELL was taking the watch for safe keeping. He discovered, however, that his own watch had been stolen, and the cord attached to it had been cut and left hanging around his neck.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—A man named PATRICK COSTELLO, of No. 365 Water-street, New-York, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, on a charge of committing a felonious assault on a man named PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN. It appears that the two men, who were at work in the sewer, in Third-street, Hoboken, became engaged in a quarrel, when the accused struck MCLOUGHLIN a powerful blow over the head with a shovel, felling him to the ground, and, for a while, rendering him insensible. Recorder AVERY committed COSTELLO to the County Jail for trial, and required MCLOUGHLIN to give security for his appearance as a witness.

ARREST OF A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—A woman giving the name of MARY FITZGERALD, arrested by Detective E. L. MCWILLIAMS, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday, charged with attempting to pick a lady's pocket at the ferry depot, she having been caught in the act. Her husband, DANIEL, was also arrested as an accomplice. In the possession of the woman was found a handkerchief marked "Emily C. Hogdon," a purse containing a sum of money, a silver fruit-knife and a silver thimble. The prisoners were committed to the County Jail for trial.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner KIRSTEN was called upon on Saturday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of a laboring man named JOHN DWYER, residing in South Bergen, who dropped down dead about 9 o'clock on Friday evening, while engaged playing with his children. Upon inquiring into the facts of the case the Coroner was satisfied that death was caused from heart disease, and accordingly gave a permit for burial.

A MAMMOTH UNION DEPOT.—The great Union Depot of the Michigan Southern and the Chicago and Rock Island Railroads, at Chicago, is now rapidly advancing toward completion. The walls have been built and roofed over, and the interior finishing will shortly be commenced. Very little idea of the exact magnitude of the monster depot can be formed, except by a personal inspection of it, but it is safe to say that it will eclipse any other building of the kind in the United States. The entire length of the car-shed measures 542 feet, and the height from the ground to the top of the arched roof is 60 feet. It contains five car-tracks, two for trains coming in, and three on the other side for the outgoing trains. The tracks are surrounded by spacious platforms, each 27 feet in width, with a middle platform 16 feet wide. These are so constructed that passengers may reach any train without the inconvenience of having to cross the tracks, as is the case in most of the other depots. Perhaps the best idea of the extent of the building may be conveyed in the fact that it covers fully three-quarters of a mile of track, adding the five different lines together. The entire cost will exceed $250,000.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Mistake of a Collection, in Exacting Less Duties than Required by Law, will not Affect the Right of the Government to Recover the Balance—Amendment of Judgment During the Term—A Mere Unnecessary Statement in a Judgment, if Correct, will not Affect its Validity.

The United States vs. Sun Cheong Kee.—The complaint in this case alleged that the defendant, on or about the 12th of August, 1862, imported from Hong Kong into the collection district of California a cargo of vegetables, fire-crackers, rice, &c., which at the time were subject to a duty of fourteen hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-five cents in gold and silver coin of the United States, but that only two hundred and eleven dollars and seventy cents were paid. The answer averred that the Collector of the port decided that the goods were subject to a duty only in the sum paid, and received the sum in full for duties, and passed the goods; that subsequently a copy of the act of Congress of July 14, 1862, imposing additional duties on the goods, reached the State of California, (no knowledge of the act having reached there prior to the levy and payment of the duties,) but not until after defendant had disposed of the goods at prices graduated in accordance with the duties paid, and that if the additional duty is now collected the defendant will suffer a loss of the difference.

The action was tried in 1864, and resulted in judgment for the Government for the balance claimed, "payable in gold coin of the United States, for duties." The defendant appealed to this Court, insisting that the decision of the Collector was final as to the liability to duty or exemption therefrom, and that if the Collector erred in his duties, and thereby caused a loss to the Government, he is responsible therefor, and the amount must be collected from him. Also that the Court erred in rendering judgment for the United States "payable in gold coin," &c. It was urged that duties are not in terms payable in such coin of the country; that the action, after delivery of the goods to the importer, was in the nature of a debt, if there was still any liability at all, and that the liability would have been discharged by payment in current money; that judgment cannot be made payable in any particular coin, and that the judgment is a merger of the original demand, and the insertion of the words, "for duties," is error. The law, as it now stands, calls for fees and duties in "money of the United States," and the fact that there may be a certain currency which is not a legal tender for duties, is rather an argument that such currency is not money. It does not operate to repeal the statute making the provision cited. But even if it were true that duties are payable in coin, they are not payable in gold coin exclusively. Silver is a legal tender to a certain amount, and it would be physically impossible to pay the amount of the judgment in gold coin exclusively, there being no such coin of the denomination of ten cents. The judgment is based upon an entire misconception of the nature of the liabilities of importers for duties. This is not a suit in equity to compel the specific performance of an obligation. It is not a *mandamus*, and it cannot be pretended for a moment that the Federal Courts have any power to compel the specific performance by a private individual of any obligation or duty, except in cases of equity jurisdiction. The Government lost its lien by the action of the Collector, and there is a mere debt due to the Government by the importer for the amount of the duties; and such a debt may be discharged by payment in any lawful moneys of the United States. The Government submits that the Collector does not fix the rate of duty—that is established by law: nor is the Collector legally bound to know the law more than the importer; but in any case, no such question is presented by the bill of exceptions. The law expressly provides that all duties shall be paid in gold or silver. Whether duties are paid before or after the delivery of the merchandise, therefore, the Collector cannot recover anything but gold and silver. If a tender of paper money would not be a valid defence, for the reason that the Collector could not receive it, *a fortiorari*, the same kind of paper money would be equally ineffectual to satisfy the debt after it had ripened into judgment; and if a debt owing for duties can only be satisfied by payment of gold and silver, surely it is not error for the Court to render judgment in terms payable in the only kind of money that will satisfy the debt. The language used in the judgment can do no harm.

By the Court, Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivering the opinion:

The United States sued the plaintiff in error for duties on certain merchandise imported by him in the Port of San Francisco on the 13th of August, 1862. The defence was, payment of duties as ascertained by the Collector of the Port under the law in force prior to the 14th of July, 1862, in ignorance on his part and on the part of the importer, of the enactment of that date imposing higher rates. It was alleged that the existence of the act of July was unknown in California until after the duties had been assessed and paid and the goods delivered to the importer and sold; and it was insisted that, under the circumstances, the Government was concluded by the act of the Collector in assessing and receiving the duties under the act previously in force. The cause was tried by the Court, under submission by the parties, without a Jury. Witnesses were examined and counsel heard, and the Court found: That the defendants imported the goods as alleged; that the duties on the importation under the law then in force amounted to $1,432 56; that the defendant, now plaintiff in error, paid on account of said duties $211 70, leaving due $1,240 86; and, as a conclusion of law, that the United States were entitled to judgement for the balance due, with interest, amounting to $1,388 10, payable in gold coin, for duties, with costs. These findings excluded the defense set up by the answer upon these acts, and judgment was entered accordingly.

Exceptions were taken to the various rulings in the progress of the cause, and are made part of the record. The two first related wholly to matters within the discretion of the Circuit Court, and are not reviewable here. This is not merely settled by repeated decisions, but is expressly directed by an act of Congress prescribing the limits of the Court's jurisdiction upon writs of error to the Circuit Court of California. (Act of Feb. 19, 1866, sec. 7.)

The third exception related to the examination of witnesses on the trial. This exception must rest on the assumption that, inasmuch as the pleadings consisted only of claim and answer, the answer must be taken as true, and could not be contradicted by witnesses. But the statute of the State, which has been adopted as a rule by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California, expressly declares that new matter in an answer shall on trial be deemed controverted by the adverse party. (2 General Laws of California, sec. 5,005.) Under that statute the answer of the defendant below could not be taken as true. Witnesses, therefore, were properly examined. The only other exception is to the form of the judgment, which was originally for the amount due, payable in gold coin, for duties, and afterward, during the term, amended by order of the Court, so as to make it "payable in gold and silver coin for duties." The objection is to the amendment, and to the statement in the judgment that it is payable in gold and silver coin for duties." The amendment, made during the term, was clearly within the power of the Court. The statement merely declared the legal effect of the judgment. The whole case shows that the judgment was for duties on imports, and nothing but gold and silver coin has been made a legal tender for this description of indebtedness to the Government. This statement, therefore, is strictly correct, and though unnecessary, could not affect the solidity of the judgment. It must be affirmed with costs.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 18.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Shankland of Philadelphia; Mr. Williams, B. Lauth, James Robertson, James B. Thurston, Master Sexton, Jno. Evans and wife, Mr. Seymour, Henry Wheatley and wife, W. H. Cochrane, Dr. Cary and wife, Miss M. Love and Miss E. Love, Miss Miller, James B. Andrews and S. Andrews, Rev. G. G. Lawrence, Rev. J. M. Cosh, Charles A. Higgins and Wm. I. Higgins, Mrs. W. Sweeny and Mrs. Ann Sweeny, Ed. Lodes, Mr. Smith, Mr. Merrett, D. I. McInerney, Mathew S. Robinson, Mr. Cahill, I. Muniz, Manuel de Zaiba, W. D. Bennett, Wm. Robinson and others in the steerage.

AUG. 18.—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool.*—Miss Louisa Heywood, New-York; Mrs. Rachel Spear, New-York; Mrs. T. C. Dempsey and child, Miss Florence Alden, Mrs. T. W. Griffiths, Montreal; Miss Griffiths, Dr. J. H. Woodbury, Boston; Mrs. Woodbury and child, L. D. Champvallier, Mrs. Champvallier, New-York; Col. Fitznugh, London; W. T. D. Vanorden, New-York; E. W. Glascoe, North Carolina; Charles M. Appleton, New-York; A. Brown, Liverpool; Capt. D. Henderson, New-York; Rev. M. Cullinan, Georgia; Thomas C. Dempsey; Lieut.-Col. H. B. Reed, Fifth Regiment New-York Artillery; Mrs. Reed, Newburgh, N. Y.; Wm. Chapman, B. Clark, N.Y.; G. Boog, Antwerp; M. Jabaconi, wife and sister, Paris; W. Murray, James Jordan, N. Y.; R. Pecara, P. Satalia, Paris; H. Hodges, R. Foury, Paris; W. Sterling, W. F. Mountain, Philadelphia; W. Turner, N. J.; R. Hyman and wife; J. Hardcastle, London; J. Lesage, Paris; C. Baumgartner, C. Beck, Havre, and 135 in the steerage.

In steamship George Cromwell for New-Orleans.—Mrs. Ecnot, Mrs. Mary Fultur, Mrs. John G. Valentine, Mrs. Jas. A. Douglas, 4 children and servant, Jas. Kelley, Thos. Johnson, Mrs. E. O. William and child, Robert Clark, Mrs. Hirsh, E. Finden, L. Goldstine, H. Lehman and lady, Miss Josephine G. Linsier, E. Mey, Dr. Meyler, Jas. Weyner, Capt. H. Ayers, Mrs. R. M. Pastner, 2 children and servant, Mr. S. O. Kirk, C.D. DeValcount, P. Hubert and others.

In steamship Salvador, for Savannah.—W. H. Berney, S. McGregor, D. Bailey and son, J. Monahan, R. Eveleth, J. Lycurgus and family, J. Monsas, Miss Lizzie Grim, I. C. Rowland, J. R. Cook, O. B. Seagraves, W. H. Aldrich, N. J. Donnelly, T. McCahy, G. J. Taggart, A. G. Smith, R. C. Warren, Thos. A. Gandy, W. Sheay and wife, T. Renpleman, S. Nauser, J. Ward, Miss E. Ines, J. P. Miller.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship New-York, from Aspinwall.—Gen. Fitzhubert Wanew and son, John Schuber and daughter, A. Payne and wife, Col. Bostwick and wife, A. L. Williams, P. Grissell, George De Lacey, E. H. Pullen, A. Sanbianno, Bisenie Santos, F. Wilcox, P. Rondola, H. Heinsiton, Wm. W. Wolsey, H. L. Staldethundt, Purser P. L. Petterson, H. B. Lyler, Thomas Sharp and wife, N. Trucks, John Doesen, M. Lenos, Charles Morse, W. Owen, P. Malher, H. B. Cholchester and wife, Dugo De Castro, Mrs. Reuluyen and family, Mrs. McDonald and children, Mrs. Serve, B. L. Cagigano, J. Daniels and wife, M. Trinoco, L. Desota and family, I. G. Sandara, D. O. Hall, P. Losa, W. H. Meeker and wife, W. M. Dolle, and 13 in second cabin and 13 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 14	Sun sets	6 53	Moon sets	12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 29	Gov. Island	2 18	Hell Gate	3 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mississippi, Sumner, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; C. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., C. Goodspeed; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Catharine Whiting, Baker, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Rover, Doane, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Beinecken & Palmore; Valley City, Snyder, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Perit, Gardner, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; J. S. Green, Simmons, Georgetown, S. C., J. W. Elwell & Co.

Steamers Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Mellville, Reaner, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Tyro, (Br.,) Scott, Antwerp, via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Resolute, (Br.,) Holt, Kanagawa, Merchant & Carman; Siam, (Br.,) Luce, Melbourne and Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Western Empire, Grosser, San Francisco, C. L. Colby.

Barks Mary C. Dyer, Watlington, Savannah, Young & Cowan; A. E. Gardner, Nelson, Bridgeport, C. B. Brett, Son & Co.; Anna Lizzie, (Hamb.) Jansen, Rio Janeiro, via Elizabethport, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Armenia, Harper, Smyrna, Baxter & Merrill; Landrath von Hagemeister, (Pruss.,) Lenke, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Adela, (Venez.,) Lametjen, Porto Cabello, Benner, Graves & Co.; A. Guion, Ashby, Mobile, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Pilgrim, (Br.,) Lloyds, London, McCully & Marsh; Antonia H. Carolina, (Hol.,) Sydrandi, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Abeline, (Br.,) Nelson, Lingan, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Henrietta, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, McColl & Frith.

Schooners Village Queen, Satterly, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Virginia, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. B. Marshall, Marshall, Elizabethport, H. W. Loud & Co.; John Snow, Coffin, Salem; Orezon, Munroe, Washington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Lucia B. Ives, Wells, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Bowdoin, Randall, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Henry Castoff, Knowles, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; J. O'Donahue, Gilkey, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Harper, Gilley, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Kate Brigham, Luce, New-Orleans, Thos. Dunham; Tigris, (Br.,) Lockhart, Turks Island, C. E. Knox & Co.; M. L. Davis, (Br.,) Dexter, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Sloop Emily Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, Weir, Aspinwall Aug. 11, with mdse. treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. The New-York remained H ds. after time waiting for the non-arrival of the steamship Golden Age, and left a few hours after the arrival of the steamship Northern Light at Aspinwall.

Bark J. B. Hea, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Folker, Marseilles May 31, and Gibraltar July 8, with mdse. to Baetjer & De Vertu. Was anchored off Gibraltar 21 ds.; have had strong N. and N. E. winds the last 9 ds.; carried away maintopgallant-yard.

Bark Speedwell, (of Boston,) Dixon, Montevideo 50 ds., with hides and wool to order.

Bark Albertina, Olmsted, Havana 12 ds., with mdse. to Hargous & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of the Delaware.

Bark Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall 21 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Wm. Muir, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Beal, Menton 60 ds., passed Gibraltar July 9, with fruit to Brett, Son & Co. July 25, lat. 32, lon. 45, passed a large number of oil barrels.

Brig Centaur, Marston, Nuevitas 20 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Had light winds and calms up to Hatteras; since then light easterly winds.

Brig Roslyn, Tuthill, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar to Morra & Erranga.

Brig Isabel Beurman, Small, Lingan 8 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Protege, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Weed, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Georgina, (of St. John, N. F.,) Chustian, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Rosalie, (Ital.,) Ceampa, Palermo 67 ds., with fruit to F. Manara & Co.

Brig Scio, Brown, St. Croix 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. Grand Pre, (Br.,) Brooks, Barbados 19 ds., with molasses to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Aug. 12, lat. 36 12, lon. 73 58, spoke brig "Mavarine," of Boston, from Cienfuegos for Boston, 18 ds. out.

Schr. Ozell, (of Barbados,) Cathcart, Para 27 ds., with rubber and nuts to Jas. Bishop & Co. Schr. Gersh Banker, from New-York, arrived July 21.

Schr. Ida May, Buck, Dorchester, N. B., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Abbie Bradford, Freeman, Miragoane 20 ds., with logwood to master.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham, with nails

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Bennett, Georgetown, D. C.

BELOW—Brig Black Swan, from Porto Rico.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, Erin, New-York, (Brem.,) Mississippi, George Cromwell, San Salvador, Saragossa, Matteras, Catharine Whiting, Niagara.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 18—Arr. steamers Mary Sanford, from New-York; Metis, from do.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Franconia, of Provincetown, Mass., foundered on the Banks of Newfoundland, during a gale, on the night of July 31. One of the seamen was picked up at 11 A. M. Aug. 2, 15 miles W. of Virgin Rock. The Captain and a boy were picked up by a vessel bound W. The remainder of the crew, eight in number, have not since been heard of.

The schr. John C. Henry, of Bristol, Penn., Love, from Philadelphia, with coal for Nantucket, went ashore at 5 A. M. on Wednesday, the 15th inst., opposite Lewes, Del. She is in charge of wreckers, and apparently not much injured.

The steamer Kensington, from New-Orleans, at Boston 18th inst., lost rudder-head whilst ashore on the bar at the Southwest Pass, and not rudder, as before reported.

Spoken, &c.

Adele—steamship, from New-York for Charleston, Aug. 16, off Stingray Point.

Enoch Train—ship, from Manila for New-York, July 22, lat. 12, lon. 37.

Peruvian—steamship, from Quebec for Liverpool, Aug. 15, lat. 49 44, lon. 60 48.

Rosara—bark, bound E., Aug. 16, lat. 39 40, lon. 72 16.

Victory—brig, from Porto Rico for Boston, 16 ds. out, Aug. 17, off the Capes of Delaware.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. July 26, bark Isaac R. Davis, Holmes, Philadelphia; 29th, steamship New-York, Weir, New-York; Aug. 4, bark Harvest Moon, Bartlett, Savannah; 9th, steamship Champion, Palmer, New-York. Sld. July 27, bark Idaho, Chapman, New-York; Aug. 7, brig Joseph Baker, Nickerson, Navassa; 9th, steamship New-York, Weir, New-York.

Port-au-Prince—Arr. July 10, brig Anna D. Torrey, Haskell, Jacksonville, (and sld. 25th for Nassau;) 24th, brigs Bisey, (Br.,) Carey, Boston; Aug. 4, Afton, Elliot, Wilmington, N. C.

At Neuvitas, July 28, brig Rosalind, for New-York in 3 days.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS.

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DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS.

THE LATEST STYLES

ARE NOW MADE

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THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Economy with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC", the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

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at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 491, Aug. 18, 1866.
46, 41, 13, 74, 59, 45, 29, 34, 16, 30, 57, 20, 36.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 492, Aug. 18, 1866.
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